

There's a great new feeling in the air today as Royal Jordanian passengers win the 24th anniversary lottery



Yesterday, Jordan's press corps met to draw the winning tickets for the lucky Royal Jordanian passengers participating in the 24th anniversary celebration lottery. Each press member reached in to pick the lucky winner's name. Shown in the center of the photo is the press corps holding the winning coupon for the first prize, a Fiat Regata.

THE WINNERS IN ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY LOTTERY:

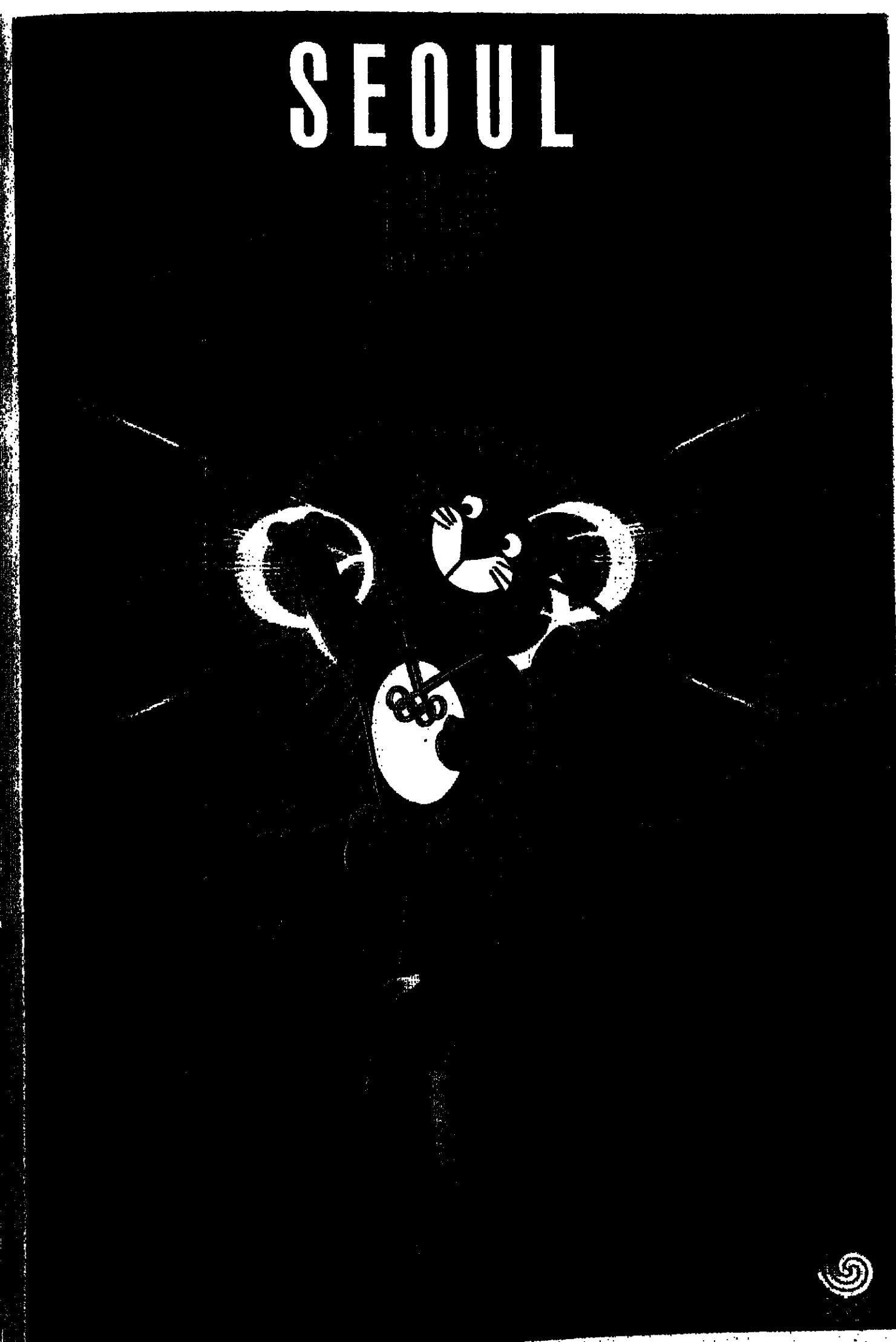
Prize	Name	C.N.
1st	Fiat Regata	Jack Khushrum
2nd	2 First Class Tickets	R.M. Holmes
3rd	2 Business Class Tickets	Khaleel Abdel Al Rahem Naser
4th	2 Economy Class Tickets	Tadeusz Florkowski
5th	1 First Class Ticket	Nadia Mustapha Khelir
6th	1 First Class Ticket	Haydar Humadallah Al Samawi
7th	1 First Class Ticket	Huseyin El Debran
8th	1 First Class Ticket	Michael Malakhi
9th	1 First Class Ticket	Saleh Youssef Mohamed Amer
10th	1 First Class Ticket	Shehdeh Abed Al Aziz Mohamed Al Jedai'h
11th	1 Business Class Ticket	Soreen Nuseibeh
12th	1 Business Class Ticket	Rafiek Mohamed Al Shlekh Ali
13th	1 Business Class Ticket	Zeid Saleh Ellayan Abou Al Ohoul
14th	1 Business Class Ticket	Erlan Ahmad Assad Mahmoud
15th	1 Business Class Ticket	Ne'meh Safass Jalakoush
16th	1 Business Class Ticket	Bassem Abed Al Razak Ibrahim
17th	1 Business Class Ticket	Jairo Salazar

Prize	Name	C.N.
18th	1 Business Class Ticket	Abed Al Wahed Ali Jasein
19th	1 Business Class Ticket	Yousef Hijarrah
20th	1 Business Class Ticket	Saloebn Dabdal
21st	1 Economy Class Ticket	Husein Ibrahim Aycsh
22nd	1 Economy Class Ticket	Imad Mohamed Youssef
23rd	1 Economy Class Ticket	Atallah Philippe Al Sir'gh
24th	1 Economy Class Ticket	Ali Sued Ali Mohamed Mahmoud

All prize winners will be notified at their address or telephone number, shown on the coupon. For all queries or information, prize winners should call. Telephone 672 872, ext. 409.

Setting new standards
ROYAL JORDANIAN الملكية الأردنية

Jordan's Olympiad ambitions



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Seoul
Preparations under way while excitement builds



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The Star
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Jordan Flight 858 Too many lives sacrificed

By a Star Staff Writer

ONE HUNDRED and fifteen passengers took the Korean Airline Flight 858 from Baghdad to Seoul on 29 November 1987. After nine hours of flying they must have thought that they had been through the worst time of the trip. Only two to three hours stood between them and their destination. But nine hours were all that they were destined to fly. The plane was blown to smithereens on the Thai-Burma borders.

All those who had come to Seoul airport to receive the passengers, left home with a worried mind and many unanswered questions. Why hadn't the plane arrived on time?

The plane was thought to have disappeared. But further investigations proved that two "North Ko-

rean Saboteurs" had placed a time-bomb in the plane before they got off it at Abu Dhabi, where the plane made a short stop.

"The operation was meant to disrupt the Seoul 1988 Olympics and to cause political disturbances in South Korea", South Korean Ambassador to Jordan, Dougsoon Park, told Jordanian journalists on Monday. He said that his government had a concrete evidence that incriminated North Korea and that he was willing to produce it to any government or journalist.

The two saboteurs who bombed the plane, were identified by the South-Korean government as Kim Sung-II and Kim Hyun-Hee. They posed as father Hachiya Shinichi, 70, and daughter Hachiya Mayumi, 26, with false Japanese passports.

When two were caught, Kim-Sung-II bit off a cyanide gas tablet

placed in the filter of his cigarette and passed it on to the girl before falling dead on the spot. Kim Hyun-Hee tried to take what was left of the gas and fell to the floor, but recovered in hospital later, where she refused to say anything at first, then spoke in Chinese, saying that she was a citizen of Guangzhou.

Park said that both North Korean agents had received their instructions directly from Kim Jong-il, son of the North-Korean President. They had received intensive sabotage training and, since 1984, had trained together as a team, travelling together in Europe and the Far East. They both spoke several Far Eastern languages, including Chinese and Japanese, and, in addition, Kim Sung-II spoke fluent Russian.

The body of Kim-Sung-II was flown to Seoul when Kim Hyun-Hee was extradited. At first she refused to talk, then after being taken

around the city and viewing television, she realized, Park said, that all she had been indoctrinated with by her government was not true, then, on 23 December, she confessed and said that she was sorry she had committed this act of terrorism. It also became known that she was the daughter of a North-Korean diplomat, Kim Won-Sok, who had served in Cuba and was now a fisheries representative in Angola.

Park also quoted a statement made by his government's official spokesman, Minister of Culture and Information Lee Woong-Hee: "We, of the Republic of South Korea's Government, join the Korean public in condemning, with utmost consternation and anger, North Korea for having engineered the barbarous midair bombing of a Korean Air 858 jetliner, in which 115 precious lives were sacrificed... The government demands that North Korea, the mastermind of the airliner bombing, immediately acknowledge this terrorist act and publicly express repentance for it. We also demand that those implicated be sternly punished, including those who gave the orders to bomb the plane and those who assisted in the bombing."

Deputies urge US to give Middle East priority

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Two US congressmen said they would urge their government to renew efforts for bringing about a Middle East peace process, which they said was imperative, not only to that area but also to the whole world. They said the US had an important role to play and should hasten to assume it.

Congressmen Bud Shuster of Pennsylvania and Michael Dewine of Ohio, both republicans, visited Jordan to hold talks with senior officials on the current Middle East situation and spent two days in the occupied West Bank, where they visited one refugee camp they did not name. They left the country at the beginning of this week.

"I'm deeply concerned about what I saw," Shuster told the Star. "My heart goes out to the Palestinian refugees. The most disturbing thing is their situation—I saw people behind barbed wire. We must work out a peace process through negotiations." "We visited one camp for a little while last Thursday, when it was calm there," Dewine added. "We saw the barbed wire fence and talked to the people involved."

But, Shuster added, he understood and respected the Israeli desire to maintain order in the occupied territories. Both Congressmen added they would talk to their colleagues about what they saw and urge their administration to play a role, as a friend to all parties to the conflict, to bring about a settlement.

Shuster said they had been in Egypt before coming to Jordan, and what was most striking there was the "close and productive relationship between Egypt and the US that came about through peace, but would not comment when asked if peace between Egypt and Israel had brought about this closeness between Egypt and the US.

"It is an obvious fact that, before peace, the relationship was not that close, and the closer relationship came about as a result of peace," he said. Asked about their opinion of the US abstention from the most recent vote on a Security Council Resolution calling on Israel to renounce the deportation policy and return five Palestinians expelled to Lebanon both week, to their homeland, Shuster and Dewine said they could not explain it until they spoke to their government, but both had approved the previous unanimous vote of the Council on the situation.

"As a member of the Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, to me it shows the importance and urgency of getting the peace process going. The US certainly can play a role, though ultimately the decision has to be made between the parties concerned, but it has to be given a priority inside the Administration," Dewine concluded.

Star

Telephone:

664153/4,

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

A QUIET revolution is underway at the Kraymeh Social Development Centre in the Jordan Valley. Programmes are being scrutinized, and new goals set as staff at the centre, which belongs to the Ministry of Social Development, undertake a fundamental re-assessment of their work.

The changes follow a successful "encounter" with development activities underway in nine villages in the Beni Suf governorate of Egypt. In April 1987, a group of six Jordanians, two each from the Ministry of Social Development and the Urban Development Department and one each from the Save the Children Fund and the General Federation of Jordanian Women, visited the Beni Suf villages where a team from the Brussels-based Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) is working with 20,000 villagers on a range of programmes in primary health, pre-school education, water supply, literacy, income-generating projects, agriculture and school building and renovation.

They were impressed with the projects and even more impressed with the enthusiasm and efficiency with which they are carried out. The Ministry of Social Development was keen to emulate their efforts. Kraymeh was chosen as a starting point and last November five staff members from Kraymeh visited Egypt for training.

This was followed by a visit to Jordan by three ICA members who joined Nawal El Sherif and Anwar Al Beluti of the Ministry and the staff of Kraymeh in a planning session for the centre.

The session was divided into three parts. In the first stage field visits were paid to government organizations, clinics and vocational training centres to see how they were functioning. The ICA staff then held training sessions on some of the broader aspects of development and considered both theory and practice in a world context.

In the third phase the Karameh



New dimension for social development centres

A quiet revolution

staff began the job of re-thinking and re-planning the work of their centre. They needed to take five major steps:

- 1) To clarify their vision of the centre and the role of the staff in its future.
- 2) To identify the problems they could expect to face in achieving that vision.
- 3) To set their broad strategies and to establish the goals which were to be achieved within six months.
- 4) To lay down a month by-month plan to achieve those goals.
- 5) To lay down detailed week-by-week plans, and assign particular tasks and responsibilities for all staff members.

The Kraymeh staff have now divided themselves into two teams,

one handling social services projects, and the other concerned with economic projects. The social services team now have four goals to be met by the end of June this year. They are to select 15-20 local women as health caretakers and to prepare a training programme for them, to prepare a one year pre-school curriculum, to obtain a piece of land to be developed as a children's playground, and to boost the centre's literacy programmes by finding ways to combine them with other educational activities.

The economic team have set themselves the task of finding new outlets for the products of the centre's vocational training graduates, identifying vocational training programmes which could be tailored to suit work available in the Kraymeh area and developing

a proposal for a small loans programme for income generating activities designed for those ineligible either for ordinary bank loans or for help from the National Aid Fund.

Kraymeh Centre Director, Muhammad Rashrash says he is happy with the new direction that he and his staff will be taking and with the fact that they are now all being involved in all aspects of the work at the centre rather than just being limited to their own specialties. On his visit to Egypt, he was particularly impressed by the revolving fund used to support economic activity by the poorest of the villagers with a minimum of red tape and fuss. He was also surprised at just how effectively the illiterate primary health workers of the Beni Suf villages could do their job and he is looking

Jordan

forward to seeing the primary health activities of his own centre expand.

Director of Planning and Monitoring at the Ministry of Social Development Amal Sabbagh says the ministry has been very impressed with the work done by the ICA in Egypt and with the quality of the training they provided for their Jordanian counterparts. It has, she says, brought about a positive change in the outlook of the Kraymeh staff and the ministry will be watching their progress with great interest and in the hope that their experience will benefit Jordan's other social development centres.

The Egyptian Experience

The Institute for Cultural Affairs (ICA) team began its work in Egypt in 1976. The village of Bayad in the Beni Suf governorate was chosen as a starting point because it was isolated and enjoyed few services. Since 1976 work has expanded and the ICA now has a contract with the Egyptian government to work in nine villages with a total population of around 20,000.

Project co-director Anne Yallop says the ICA staff see their role in Bayad, not as experts telling people what to do, but as supporting the local people in their own development effort. All their programmes are developed and carried out with the close co-operation of the village people who now participate as health care workers, kindergarten and literacy teachers, loan coordinators and so on.

Ms Yallop says the nature of the project has changed over time as the situation of the villages has changed. They are, for example, no longer isolated, following government moves to develop the area. As outsiders have begun to invest in the area, the ICA team has worked to ensure that the local people do not get left out.

They also see the Beni Suf project as something of a laboratory for development of ideas and are keen to share their experiences with other development organizations in Egypt and outside.

New facilities for Queen Alia, Aqaba airports

AMMAN (Star) — The Civil Aviation Authority has awarded contracts for \$447,089 to Calmaquip Engineering of Miami, Florida, for an approach lighting system at Queen Alia International Airport, and for \$136,529 to Southern Avionics, of Beaumont, Texas, for beacon lighting to be installed at Aqaba Airport this spring. The lighting systems currently on order are key elements in the authority's plans for handling greater air traffic easily and safely.

"This is our first priority," said Engineer Abdelraouf Akour, director of Technical provisions. He noted that over 500,000 Jordanians working outside the country, 100,000 students returning from study abroad, and thousands of pilgrims, travel through Amman and Aqaba airports every summer. The beacon lighting will expand Aqaba's operating hours, greatly expediting its use by large international aircraft after dark. This is a prerequisite to better serving these travelers and to increasing tourism at the Kingdom's foremost leisure resort.

The airport lighting is being imported under the Commodity Import Programme (CIP) financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and managed jointly by USAID and the Ministry of Planning. The programme seeks to promote sustained economic growth in the Kingdom by providing importers here, in both the public sector and the private sector, with foreign exchange financing for imports of US capital equipment, intermediate goods, and raw materials and; at the same time, generates Jordanian Dinar.

To date, over \$56 million CIP letters of credit have been issued for private sector importers, and \$85 million in tenders for public sector imports. Imports have ranged from telephone equipment, cranes to unload freighters, and computers, to textiles, surgical needles, and corn. The Civil Aviation Authority also imported fire-fighting equipment and spare parts for US-made equipment already operating at Queen Alia and Aqaba Airports under the USAID's CIP programme. The value of these goods, imported by the Authority in 1987, exceeded \$2 million.

In addition to its importance to the Kingdom's security, the air traffic system serves not only travelers to Jordan, but also international flights crossing the Kingdom's airspace. "When we have our flight systems, it encourages fine flight systems, it encourages more airlines to fly over. This is a good investment for us," said Mr. Akour.

In 1987 alone, 57 international airlines paid over JD eight million to fly across Jordan. Flights from Saudi Arabia to Europe or from Egypt to Syria direct route over all take a more direct route over Jordan, provided control tower service, radar guidance, beacon and warning lighting make the route attractive. Plans are underway to import radar equipment for Aqaba under the CIP.

Exploring potentials for Jordanian-Italian co-operation

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Chief Deputy of the Italian Foreign Ministry's Department of Co-operation, Mr. Antonio Badini, said that Jordanian-Italian co-operation was progressing satisfactorily and could still broaden in the future given the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Mr. Badini, who left Jordan last Friday, in an interview with The Star, said that the co-operation protocol, first signed between Jordan and Italy in 1985, was renewed in 1983 to reach 10 million U.S. dollars of grants and 50 million dollars in very soft loans and credit lines; stating that Italy would like these loans used in developing agro-industrial private sector projects.

"I came to explore the possibilities of broadening our co-operation programme and the means of improving their quality. I am pleased with what we have achieved, but still believe that there is a potential for a lot more," Badini said.

He and his companions, together with the Italian Ambassador in Amman, Luigi Amaduzzi, met with Minister of Health Dr. Zaid Hamzah, Minister of Planning Dr. Taher Kan'an, Minister of Occupied Territories Marwan Dudin, and their

aides, and came to an agreement on the nature of these projects. He said that, when His Majesty King Hussein visited Italy early last year, he had agreed to the Italian proposal of picking out projects most profitable to the people from both the East and West Bank five-year development plan.

Italy, Badini added, usually provided the assistance in the form of know-how, experts and goods paid for in Italy. Most of the West Bank and Gaza aid went through UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, World Health Organization (WHO), and UNIDO, besides other non-governmental organizations. He said that Italy had decided to build a sewer system for Bethlehem, costing about 10 million dollars.

On the East Bank, Badini said another 10 million dollars would be spent on improving health care in the Karak area, including the building of a new hospital, in addition to providing specialization additions, such as maternity care and obstetrics, to the Italian hospital in Amman.

Besides enhancing private sector projects, Badini said there would also be the possibility of conducting a joint scientific research through the Royal Scientific Society, and possible joint

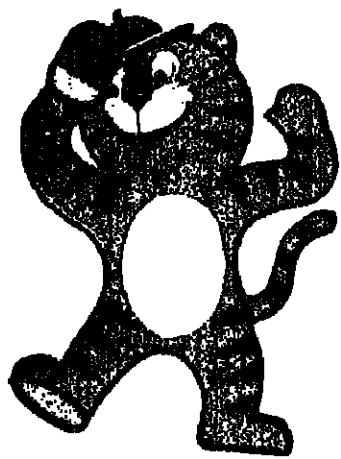


Mr. Antonio Badini

projects for export to a third country. He said that food processing projects, such as citrus juice and vegetable canning, might be implemented in an attempt to achieve food self-sufficiency here. Jordan, he added, wanted to broaden its production basis to reduce imports and increase exports. The support programme to revitalize industry and agriculture, meaning the soft loans, would come through the Industrial Development Bank (IDB), he said.

"The important thing is the political will to maintain co-operation and the willingness to find any possible way to do that," Badini said. "We agreed to make further efforts for opening new avenues to increase the level of co-operation."

Jordanian-Italian co-operation



By Wafa Amr
Star Staff Writer

THE SOLE Jordanian female participant in the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984 was a slim, shy young lady with eyes showing full determination and challenge.

The 22-year-old Ra'eda Bader smiled warmly as she went back in her memories to the "beautiful days in Los Angeles." My participation in the Los Angeles Olympic Games was my first international experience. I was the first Jordanian and Arab athlete among women competing in the 3000-metre race. Ra'eda, in fact, was the only female athlete from the Asian Continent.

Only one week before her departure to Los Angeles was she informed that she would represent Jordan in track-races in Los Angeles. "I was surprised but very happy. I felt honoured and proud to represent Jordan in the international Olympics," she recalled.

Ra'eda's childhood hobby of running helped her in winning several school-races and local championships. These activities qualified her to be a member of the National Sports Club, where she underwent serious training.

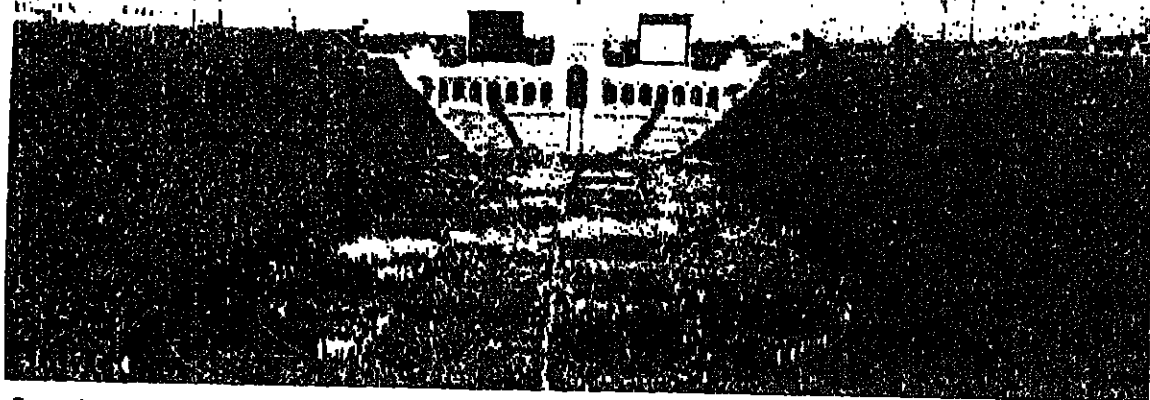
"My family were behind me all the way. I come from a family of athletes and, naturally, I am only following my brother's footsteps who won several continental championships," she said in a proud tone.

Her brother, Ismail, is a member of Al-Jazira Club, while her other brother Riyadh, is one of Jordan's athletes in long-distance running. Full of eagerness and strong determination to keep up her serious training Ra'eda undertakes daily training and running for about 70 kilometres each week. Currently she teaches Physical Education at the Jandawee School and gives lessons in physical fitness to women.

"The experience I had in Los Angeles was overwhelming. I learned new and advanced techniques in training, and I was also granted the opportunity to meet with world champions," she said.

Yet it is still very difficult for women to take up sports as a profession. Ra'eda confirmed the arguments of other female athletes in that their families should be more understanding and encouraging. "They also suffer from lack of transportation facilities

Jordanians to Seoul Realistic aspirations



Opening ceremonies of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles

and, most importantly, we need coaches with long experience in their field of training.

With her strong will and hard work Ra'eda will soon be ready to surprise everyone in her next appearance.

Ra'eda will not go to Seoul this year. But Jordan will be represented still.

Jacqueline Douqom, Jordan's champion in table tennis, will try her requests in Seoul. She entered Jordan's sport history from its widest doors after her great achievements in Baghdad during the beginning of 1986.

Upon her return from Baghdad, Jacqueline said, "I am proud of my achievement in Baghdad, which won me the honour of representing Arab women athletes in table-tennis in the Olympics. I will be the first Arab to take part in this kind of sports since the Olympics of 1986. I dedicate this work to Jordan and to all those who helped me in my achievement."

General Secretary of the Jordan National Olympics Committee (JNOC), Dr. Mouwafaq Fawaz, said that Jordan's participation in Seoul Olympics this year relates to the long-standing friendship it has with South Korea. "It is our duty towards South Korea, with which we enjoy good and friendly relations, to participate in the event."

The other reason behind Jordan's participation in this year's Olympic games is the will to build strong friendly relations with athletes from all over the world, who meet in one place for 20 days under the banner of sport. When the event ends the athletes take home with them happy memories and long-lasting friendships, an objective aimed at by the modern Olympiad founder De-Coubertin.

Dr. Fawaz said that the events, that Jordan will be taking part in the Seoul Olympics, are still under study because the players have to achieve the minimum qualification requirements for participation in Seoul. Each game requires certain qualifications, except for team

sports which are submitted to continental finals, such as football, hand-ball, and basket ball.

"At the present time we cannot say who will participate, it is very difficult to predict beforehand."

Jordan will not be represented in Seoul by sport teams because they lost the continental championships and did not thus qualify for the Olympic Games this year.

"We have great hopes in individual sports, such as archery, wrestling, table-tennis, and ping pong. A young lady currently participating in Europe's championships might qualify for archery in Seoul this year. As for the wrestling federation it provides great care for its players, and we have high hopes for the participation of one or two Jordanian wrestlers in this year's Olympics."

A Jordanian athlete, who scored high among Arab countries' championships in fencing, is being given special attention by the Fencing Federation, hoping that he would reach the finals to qualify for the Olympics.

In ping-pong, however, the Jordanian Federation has already sent the names of three male and two female players to the International Federation for their participation in West-Asian Finals. "We depend on them to fulfil the requirements needed for their entrance to the Seoul Olympics."

Despite the hard conditions for qualifying for the Olympics, by the Seoul Organizing Committee and the international federation, Jordan is expected to participate in some single sports such as weight-lifting, wrestling, boxing, and judo, with one athlete for each weight regardless of their qualifications. "We are certain of the participation of three Tae-Kwan-Do athletes who have been selected by the International Tae-Kwan-Do Federation."

Sport specialists interviewed by

The Star are certain that Jordan's chance of winning medals in Tae-Kwan-Do demonstrations is big.

In general, however, Dr. Fawaz stated that the possibilities of winning in the Olympics is very difficult owing to Jordan's financial situation, the players' capabilities, and the constant change in sport leadership in all fields.

"We have not made available to the athletes the needed mental, social, and financial conditions that would encourage them to specialize in their sport." He argued that the fact, that a country like Jordan which lacks complete professionalism can never come up with players to compete with others in countries long-known for their sport proficiency and skill, is groundless.

Dr. Fawaz was particularly critical of the lack of serious women's sports, a case which results from many factors, such as the absence of proper concentration on their training, and the reality of traditions and customs that hinder female participation in sport fields. The unawareness of most families, of the importance of sport for both sexes and the need to practise it from childhood, is a contributing factor to the failure of having Jordanian leading women athletes.

As for sport in Jordan in general, sport specialists complained of the various obstacles that lead them to a dead end before they reach half way to obtain their necessary skills.

"The list of obstacles is long, but limiting ourselves to mentioning the most important issues, we can say that Jordan does not provide the suitable environment to encourage serious players."

Among the hindrances cited were the following:

— The unavailability of sufficient sport-fields for athletes to practise in.

— The lack of professional coaches.
— The lack of incentives of any kind to inspire players to pursue their hobbies or to become professionals.
— The lack of responsible sportsmen who take their sports seriously.
— The unavailability of a specialized sport-library to broaden the athlete's mind.
— The shortage of sport equipment and absence of the right mental and social environments through which players can reach the needed level of skills. And, most importantly, the right man does not occupy the right place, where sports are concerned.

On the other hand Dr. Fawaz presented a few suggestions to improve the level of sport in Jordan. He called on the government to allocate the necessary fundings to upgrade the level and significance of sport in Jordan and to give it the sufficient attention it deserves. Furthermore he said there is a great need for the establishment of sport centres and the provision of equipment to help players in their practice and training. "Even on Friday sport centres are closed, and that does not allow athletes to meet for training purposes." What is clearly evident among Jordanian athletes is the fact that they do not mix or come in contact with players from other countries, whether on the players or on the administrators' level.

In the earlier days sport events were concentrated in the Capital, Amman, but the local press and Jordan TV have played a vital role in spreading sport all over the Kingdom. Sports have now reached the countryside and distant villages.

Dr. Fawaz stressed the importance of implementing the laws and regulations put forward in the year 1986. It was considered a turning point in Jordan's sport-life when the Ministry of Youth issued a law to organize the work of Jordanian sport federations and the JNOC.

"Unfortunately sport in Jordan still lacks sufficient financial support, and is still considered a recreational activity despite our deep belief in the contrary view. Sport is a basic requirement for a healthy society."

It appeals to everyone, penetrating national, racial, and ideological barriers and involving as many countries as the United Nations. The games have outlived their doubters and gained in popularity for almost a century now, proving that their revival is not just a passing fad.

This movement is heir to one of the world's oldest and longest-lasting traditions, for the ancient Olympics began before the Golden Age of Greece and continued for more than a millennium without interruption. The various legends about the origin of the games cannot be substantiated, but it is certain that they were held at Olympia, near the northwestern coast of the Peloponnese, about eight centuries before Christ.

The games were run from early on jointly by Elis and Sparta, but



On 17 September, 1987, the International Olympic Committee sent official invitations for the '88 Olympic games to 167 member nations around the world. To date, 180 nations have accepted — making this year's Olympic games in Seoul, South Korea, scheduled to begin on 17 September, the best ever attended games.

But preparations started long before September. It was in 1981 that Korea was chosen to host the games, and since that time the organizing committee, under president Kim Yong-Sik, has been working at full speed.

Thirty-four competition venues have been either refurbished or constructed. These include a shooting-range, a velodrome, tennis courts, a weightlifting gymnasium, a swimming-pool, a football stadium, and many more — all of world class, of course.

By May, housing facilities will be ready for the 13,600 athletes and 6,000 journalists that are expected. Delegations from all over the world have visited the Olympic sites to inspect the preparations. For example, Britain's Princess Anne was there recently to check on the facilities for the equestrian events.

As an example of the care taken in the preparations, consider the

Seoul The excitement builds



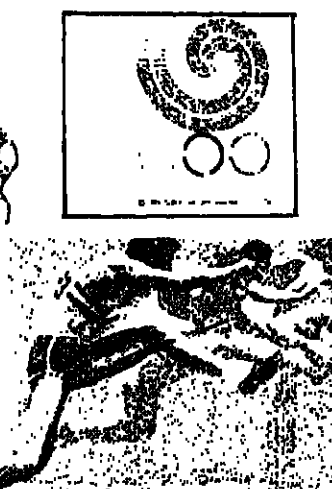
Doping Control Centre, which will conduct tests on athletes to ensure that no competitor uses unapproved drugs. To gain official approval from the International Olympic Committee, staffers had to identify 24 kinds of drugs in a 24-hour testing period.

Or, consider the 50-day rehearsal that began last August, simulating the activities that will take place at the same time this year. In this way the committee could develop co-ordination between operations and security, establish a more efficient operations plan, and improve their ability to handle changing situations.

A youth centre with a total floor area of 21,000 square metres will be also built next to the Olympic centre.

The 15-storey building will house a sports hostel, conference hall, and a sports commemorative hall.

Special posters have been designed by Korean artists to help publicize the games. In addition to the traditional five-ringed symbol of the Olympics, they also feature the special '88 emblem. This emblem, derived from a motif commonly used in Korean crafts, represents harmony among people.



One of the world's largest record companies, Polygram, was entrusted with the distribution of an Olympic song, which will be sung by athletes and spectators at the closing ceremony of the games. The song has been composed by the famous American musician, Giorgio Moroder and will be recorded by "Koreana," a Korean group currently active in Europe.

The key to success, of course, will not lie only in the efficiency of the organization. It will also depend on the support of everyone, from taxi-drivers to hotel workers, to the men in the street. That support does seem to exist: 30,000 people will work as volunteers to help the games run smoothly and to make visitors feel welcome.

Visitors to Seoul will be able to step back in time in the Korean folk village. Life of several hundred years ago has been re-created, not only in the structures of homes and workshops but also with living actors who will work, play, study, dance and worship in the traditional style.

Hasan Hasan, Assistant Manager of the Korea Trade Centre office here in Amman, predicts that more than 100 Jordanian businessmen will attend the Seoul International Trade Fair in October. This event will take place in a new hotel and convention complex being constructed this year. The group from Jordan, who attended the last fair in 1986, found it most worthwhile for making the essential contacts that lead to business partnerships.

Jordan exports potash and phosphates to Korea, and from them we import textiles, tires, automobiles, and electronic products. This commercial relationship is helped along by the four-person Korea Trade Centre Office, which is concerned particularly with the needs of the small-to medium-sized businesses.

In the months to come Seoul will no doubt be an exciting place, to be as the excitement and anticipation build. We'll keep you posted!

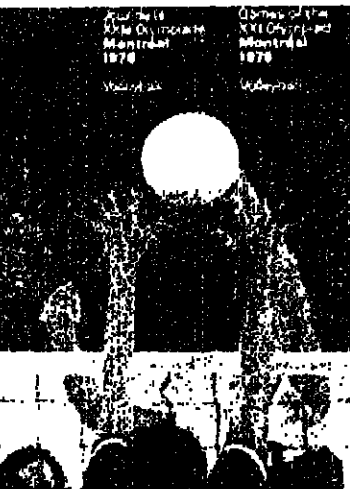
Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic

and morals. To Coubertin, we owe the re-creation of the Olympic philosophy that the practice of amateur sports can balance spiritual values and physical faculties and play an important part in the development of both the individual and humankind in general.

The historic Congress of Paris, held at the Sorbonne in 1894, was attended by 79 delegates representing 49 organizations in France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain; Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland, and Australia sent proxies or letters. The congress was swept by the idea of reestablishing the Olympics and set up the International Olympic Committee.

In spite of all the initial difficulties, the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, a landmark in modern history. There have been problems along the way, but the genius of this movement, spoke to the heart of modern man, and it has grown to become a powerful force for international understanding and friendship, contributing to harmony and progress that spills over beyond the bounds of amateur sport to benefit all the people of the world.

These modern games were to be true successors of the ancient Olympics, founded on high ideals



The month preceding the games will see the opening of an international Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition and a Modern Painting Exhibition. There will be an International Academic Seminar and 20 different cultural and artistic festivals.

The Second Olympic Committee meeting in Athens

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MOCHBA 1980



businessmen will attend the Seoul International Trade Fair in October. This event will take place in a new hotel and convention complex being constructed this year. The group from Jordan, who attended the last fair in 1986, found it most worthwhile for making the essential contacts that lead to business partnerships.

Jordan exports potash and phosphates to Korea, and from them we import textiles, tires, automobiles, and electronic products. This commercial relationship is helped along by the four-person Korea Trade Centre Office, which is concerned particularly with the needs of the small-to medium-sized businesses.

In the months to come Seoul will no doubt be an exciting place, to be as the excitement and anticipation build. We'll keep you posted!

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BIG SALE at the Sudani Centre



Reduced Prices of all Men's, Women's, and Children's Clothes. Prices within the Financial capacity of everyone.

Special Prices for the Louis Men's Shoes, of natural hide.

Sudani Centre: Jabal Amman, Amir Muhammad Sirael, in addition to All Branches.



Jordanian athlete Ra'eda Bader.

Jordan

King awards medal to Amman Municipality

His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday conferred Al-Nahda first-class order on the Municipality of Greater Amman in appreciation of the efforts it had exerted before, during and after the extraordinary Arab summit conference which was held in the capital last November.

The medal was presented by His Majesty to Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al-Rawabda at a ceremony attended by senior officials, including Prime Minister Zeid A-Rifai.

King acts as patron of arbour day celebrations

His Majesty King Hussein Saturday acted as patron of the Kingdon's major celebrations of the arbour day, which took place at the Abu Nsir area and were organized by the Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with the Greater Amman Municipality.

King Hussein started the celebrations by inaugurating "Al-Hussein Park", which was established by the Greater Amman Municipality in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture to serve the 22 thousand inhabitants of the Abu

Events of the week



King Hussein acknowledges the effort exerted by Greater Amman Municipality during Amman Summit

Nsir area. His Majesty then planted an olive-tree.

In a statement to Jordan Radio, The King called on all citizens to

participate in planting trees because this participation is essential to the process of beautifying the country.

Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the Chief of the Royal Court, and a number of senior and military and civil officials also participated in the celebrations.

that would facilitate the setting of 93 health care centres through the Kingdom.

Speaking at a press conference, Dr. Hamzeh said that the project was aimed at achieving the goal set by the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide all citizens with the basic health requirements.

He said that a recent study conducted by the (MOH) showed there is a need for more medical centres in all the governorates of the country.

He said that doctors and nurses will be giving special training programmes that will enable them to render the right kind of services to out-patients of health centres.

He added that the number of out-patients of health centres during 1987 reached 3,585 million while only 189,870 citizens received medical help from health hospitals. This, he said, indicates the need and efficiency of health centres.

New administrative committee for JBS

A new administrative committee for the Jordan-British Society was elected during a meeting of the General Assembly of the society on Wednesday 13 January.

The elections took place at the Major-General Amer Khameis submitted the resignation of the three-year-old previous administrative committee.

Following are the names of the newly-elected members:

1. Dr. Hassan Muhammad Al-Maghrebi
2. Field Marshal Sherif Zeid Al-Shaker
3. Major General Engineer Hadi Al-Majall
4. Major General Dr. Daxi Hanania
5. Engineer Ja'far Touqan
6. Mr. Omar Al-Nabulsi
7. Mr. Ratob Al-Waziri
8. General Ghalib Shabbat
9. Dr. Fu'ad Al-Kilani
10. Dr. Bassam Al-Saket
11. Mr. Ezzal Al-Dajani
12. Dr. Samir Mutawa

In addition to the British Ambassador in Amman and the president of the British Council.

Qassem ends a Gulf tour

Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al-Qassem returned home Tuesday from a tour in the countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) during which he delivered messages from His Majesty King Hussein to the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Qassem told the Jordan News Agency upon arrival back in Amman that the royal messages dealt with the uprising in the occupied Arab territories, and means of enhancing the steadfastness of the Arab population in the face of Israeli measures. They also focused on the Iran-Iraq war and the outcome of His Majesty's talks with Soviet Leaders as well as the contacts he had made with European Community leaders, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the Organization of African Unity.

MOH sets up 10 health centres throughout the Kingdom

Minister of Health Dr. Zeid Hamzeh announced on Tuesday that the ministry has decided to embark on a JD one million project



ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on January 30, and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered.

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday-Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 140 per term.
2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30-7:10 Saturday, Monday and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 50 per term.

Those interested, please call at the Language Centre for registration between January 23-27, 1988.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Recycling local funds The vital trade link

By Ahmad Shaker
Special to The Star

LOCAL INDUSTRIES and domestic trade are the two major sectors in Jordan which are being looked upon as the vital link in the greater process of overhauling the economy. The issue of financing those two sectors is yet to be resolved. In a study, prepared by economists in both the private and the public sectors, it is suggested that legislation related to bills "promissory notes" be revised and that a national fund be established to secure industrial loans.

The following presentation summarizes the major points, which the study outlined on the issue of "local financing".

Observations:

Banks and financial institutions have shown strong tendencies toward financing foreign trade operations, such as exports and imports. They, however, have been less inclined to finance local industries and domestic trade. To encourage banks to consider those two sectors, it is essential to classify the advantages of foreign trade operations as different from those of domestic trade:

A- Foreign trade operations are in continuous need for banking services. Banks are motivated to provide financing instruments, given their earnings from commissions on letters of credit and

profits from the currency exchange transactions.

B- Financing foreign trade is a self-secured operation, in that the financing party is always assured of its earnings from export contracts. The bank, furthermore, maintains inward letters of credit which are equal in value to exported commodities. Accordingly, the risk-taking factor is eliminated.

C- In foreign trade the local market is expanded to the same extent as the external market and can absorb all imports.

However, the local market can not absorb the local input; thus, security cannot be pre-anticipated by the financier, in that the "bill" is perceived as an improper security instrument and the time length, required to collect such a "bill" by a court order, is a source of inconvenience.

Financing local industrial companies requires three areas of major importance: 1) capital costs; 2) working capital; and 3) lending to finance domestic exports.

BANKS: A- Financing the working capital through loans and bills discounted; B- financing part of capital costs such as long-term consortium banking loans;

IDB: The Industrial Development Bank, since 1987, grants loans for the A- purchasing of raw materials; and B- financing of intermediate industries; and the C- manufacturing of raw materials.

LOANS: A few exporters abroad receive the settlement of their loans by "time-drafts" maturing on a date following the date of shipment. In this regard the banks, before granting loans to exporters, take into consideration the following factors: A- purpose of the loan; B- monetary flow collaterals; C- debtor's position; D- and the producing company's efficiency and reputation.

Recommendations:-

The study suggests that incentives be considered to encourage banks to channel their finances to the local markets. Moreover the Industrial Development Bank is called upon for increasing its role in financing raw materials and local sales on installment bases.

The study suggests that banks be encouraged to discount bills which can be released on time-payments. The buyer is then responsible before the bank and not the seller. In this process liquidity is recycled and the risk is distributed among two or three parties.

The study recommends that the Central Bank's role be indirect in 1) increasing the value of its loans to the IDB and that interest rates be lowered to enable the IDB to re-loan the CBJ's funding to local industrialists; and 2) dealing with distributors by granting them facilities in exchange for sales notes with additional legal charges, such as treating deposits as a monetary security.

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



The Wisdom of Crocodiles

THE WEST Bank and the Gaza Strip have been a milch cow for the Israeli occupation authorities. They confiscate land and water, levy high taxes, use cheap labour, etc... Yet, most importantly, Israel has confined most of the imports of the West Bank via Israeli ports.

In addition the Israeli export companies buy the agricultural produce, at cheap prices, from the Arab Palestinians and re-export them at a high profit. It is estimated that Israel's net surplus from the occupied territories exceeds \$1000 million every year.

The cheapness of maintaining an occupied territory was an added incentive for the Israeli stubbornness to continue its grip on the occupied lands. Yet now the stone-throwing brave crowds are causing Israel to incur high expenses and making the occupation a less lucrative state of affairs.

Israel is basically an economic venture. It was planted into the heart of the Arab World to secure the greedy expectations of the international Zionist Mafia and its supporters. The oil dimension is also an important consideration. Yet this venture was disguised in a religious, historical, and human outfit so as to sell it to the world opinion. The Israeli propaganda magicians produced their snakes. It is now the stones of the children in the West Bank that are acting as the "Moses' Stick" eating their magic. There is a shift in roles. The one cast as Goliath turned out to be the David with the sling. The Israeli Goliath is the target of the stone-throwing Davids in the occupied lands.

The Israeli public opinion should be divided on this face-smacking development. The resistance and its ability at self-propelling continuity is not a passing incident that can be watered down to intellectual curiosity. It is a forceful emerging fact that cannot wait as far as the Israelis are concerned. They must deal with it.

The Israelis can opt — as they are — to escalate their repressive measures or they can surrender, pack and leave. If they go for the first alternative then the war is going to be long and exhausting. If they go for the second then they will prove that the occupation is all wrong all the way. The decision is serious and in either case it is not easy for them.

However what is important to remember, among other things, is that Israel is much more vulnerable now than it has ever been before. Its feasibility as an economic venture is fastly eroding. The supporters of Israel cannot continue to adhere to Sir Francis Bacon's famous quote "It is the wisdom of the crocodile that they shed tears when they would devour..."

The occupation is now a futile venture. Israel's military power has been eroding since 1973. The children, who were raised or born under the occupation, saw the Israeli so-called superiority waver in 1973, 1982 and 1987/88. They have no inhibitions.

What money could patch things up for Israel?

EXCHANGE RATES

	Buy	Sell	Finance	SR	91	91.60
\$	342	343	and	KWD	1240	1250
DM	610	206	Credit	OMR	86	88.4
DM	201	206	Corp	USD	93	94
YEN	250	253		SRL	82	93.1
FF	254	267		OTR	156	158
FF	603	608		OTR	93.7	94.7
DFL	181	183				
LIT	27.7	28.1				
BLF	97.3	97.8				
DKR	53.1	53.6				
SKR	56.6	57				

GOLD IN LONDON

19-1-1988

London: \$476.75 Zurich: \$476.90

Kong: \$479.07 Silver London: \$5.7

Spot Metals New York (AP)

18 - 1 - 1988

Aluminium - 90.00 cents per pound; Copper - 1.35 - 1.35 dollars; 1.2 cents a pound; Lead - 38 cents a pound; Zinc - 45 cents a pound; delivered; Tin - 4,297.8 dollars per pound; Gold - 475.40 dollars troy ounce; Silver - 6,700 dollars troy ounce; Mercury - \$50.00-365.00 dollars per 78-pound flask; Platinum - 500.00-502.00 dollars per troy ounce.

GOLD IN EUROPE

18-1-1988

U.S. \$

London 475.00 Bid

Paris 476.36 Bid

Frankfurt 476.10 Bid

Zurich 475.50 Bid

Hong Kong 477.9 Bid



International BUSINESS Opportunities



AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian manufacturers wishing to (export) establish business ties with importers in Arab and foreign countries:

- * Jordan Modern Irrigation Co, Wehdat, across from the Central Vegetables Market, Tel. 782371, P.O. Box 925933, Amman, Jordan.
- * Nashashibi & Ebbini Forms, (computer forms), Tel. 09/953285, Telex 21228, EBBINI JO, P.O. Box 9823, Amman, Jordan.
- * Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes Co, Tel. 06-777112, Telex 21204 RADAR-JO.
- * Al-Yanbu' Ready-Made Clothes, Tel. 818237, P.O. Box 140412, Amman, Jordan (Mrs. Wafa Awil).
- * Jordan Glass Factories Co, Tel. 641882, 625892, Telex 21412, P.O. Box 3079, Amman, Jordan.
- * Al-Wafra Industrial & Trading Corp, Tel. 655247, 722815, Telex 22189 YUCAM, P.O. Box 927244, Amman, Jordan.
- * Arab White Cement Factories Co, Tel. 658634-687411, Telex 24001 JOJO, P.O. Box 960403, Amman, Jordan.
- * Arab Solar Industries Corp, Tel. 633355, Telex 21355 ASIC, Jo, P.O. Box 2858, Amman, Jordan.
- * Jordan Tile & Lime Co, Tel. 652340-682341, Telex 22157 JOLIME, P.O. Box 3048, Amman, Jordan.
- * United Industries Co, (liquid batteries factories), Tel. 652294/5, Telex 21019, P.O. Box 188, Amman, Jordan.
- * Alham Zubian Corp, (member of I.F.I.A.N.), plastic manufacturers, Tel. 645223, 645229, Telex 21575 AZRAK JO, P.O. Box 511727, Amman, Jordan.
- * Al-Kawthar, (natural mineral water, olive oil).
- Tel. 623231, Telex 21575 AZRAK, FAX 645229, P.O. Box 2011, Jordan.
- * Jordan Plastics Co, Tel. 793144, 793145, 791603, Telex 21712 JPC, P.O. Box 2394, Jordan.
- * Jordan Carbon Co, (calcium carbonate), Tel. 895930/31, Telex 21930 CARBON JO, P.O. Box 1059, Amman, Jordan.
- * Jarwan Ready-Made Clothes Co, Tel. 682239, Telex 21409 SVHTL JO, P.O. Box 922383, Amman, Jordan.
- * Habiba Sweets, (Ahmed Habiba & Sons), Tel. 622309, 621333, 646333, P.O. Box 20149, Amman, Jordan.
- * International Plastics Co, Tel. 781 191-2-3, Telex 21773 JAMCO JO, P.O. Box 5186, Amman, Jordan.
- * Ezmeqna Co for Trade & Industry, (auto spare parts), Tel. 778512 P.O. Box 7205, Amman, Jordan.
- * Light Industries Co, (radiators screens), Tel. 694272, Telex 21401 AUDI JO, Amman, Jordan.
- * Ghassab Al-Qadi Co & Partners, (marble and tiles manufacturers), Tel. 664564, Telex 22064, P.O. Box 921313, Amman, Jordan.
- * Fine Hygienic Paper Co, Tel. 627713, Telex 654859, FINE JO, P.O. Box 154, Amman, Jordan.
- * Marmer (Alabaster) Factories Co, Tel. 21374 Madi Jo, P.O. Box 626293, Amman.
- * Arab Aluminium Industries Co, Tel. 843903, Telex 21483 ARAL, P.O. Box 39042, Amman, Jordan.

Invitation

The Jerusalem Star invites Jordanian and foreign companies to be represented on this page by sending the following details: company name, telephone, telex, telefax and P.O. Box number.

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms wishing to establish business ties with companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Appointment of agents

- Felmex Trading Co., Horacio G. Fehling, President, Viamonte 464 6 Plao, 1053 Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Jorg Krieger, Westalenstrasse 230, Postfach 48 02 03, West Germany.
- International Commerce Market, C. Allen Cole, President, P.O. Box 26310, Trotwood, Ohio 45426, U.S.A.
- Incantives for Business, Inc., Jack Foley, Director of Marketing, 658 Douglas Avenue, Suite 1108, Altamonte Springs, Florida 32714, U.S.A.
- Conklin Trading Company, Gregory C. Silvio, Executive Vice President, P.O. Box 4574, Warren, New Jersey 07080, U.S.A.
- Timmons Industries, 18, Hamilton Street (SUITE8), Bound Brook, New Jersey 08805, Tel. 201 - 358 - 1212, Telex: 9102408541 Cin COR, U.S.A.
- Creative Import/Export Ent., Marco Di Gabriele, 1225-27 Federal Street, Philadelphia 19148, U.S.A.
- Linka Enterprise, Inc., Cyrus Haroonian, General Manager, 19318 Ventura Blvd., Suite 104, Tarzana, Ca, 91356, U.S.A.
- World Marketing Corp., Robert Fukushima, President, P.O. Box 1345, Cucamonga, Calif. 91730, U.S.A.
- Toor Enterprises, Saleem A. Toor, President, P.O. Box 1248, Lasburg FL, 32749, U.S.A.
- O'Shea Ltd., 8229 Word Parkway, Suite 117, Kansas City, Missouri 64114, U.S.A.
- Hartco Enterprises, World International Trade Brokers, Peter Harris, National Accounts Manager, 208A-80 Cherokee Ford Road, Gainesville, Georgia 30506, U.S.A.
- Edmund B. Staples (V&C) Corp., Edmund B. Staples IV, President, 248 Union Street, Suite 789, New Bedford, Ma 02740, U.S.A.
- Nane International Inc., Alex Nasir, President, 35815 Harper, Mt Clemens, Michigan 48045, U.S.A.
- Leon Trading,

Leon Jamedjian, 311 Cedar Ave., Long Beach, California 90802, Telex: 510-100-2489, U.S.A.

Keltend's, James Tendeau, President, 211 S. St., College Blvd., Suite 298, Anaheim, Ca 92806, U.S.A.

Orbis International, Donald Reinke, President, P.O. Box 112, Santa Paula, California 93060, U.S.A.

Universal Import/Export Co., Christopher Vocco, President, P.O. Box 28872, Providence, Rhode Island 02908/ (401) 231-3919, U.S.A.

L.J. Fingerle Import/Export Company, Lawrence J. Fingerle, President, 2235 Chaucer, Ann Arbor, Michigan/48103, U.S.A.

K.B. Products, Ltd., Edward P. Marx, Director Operations, 28, Abbotinch Road, Telex: 778473 KBPROG, Grangemouth, England, U.K.

Horne Services Limited, David Scapellato, Director, P.O. Box 6, Fakenham, Norfolk, NR21 7 DU, England, U.K.

Tahamtan Trading Center, 4th, 83 Karim Khan Ave., P.O. Box 15745-574, Tehran 15, Iran.

De-Novo Trade Limited, Ittekkar Uddin Ahmed, Managing Director, 32, Naya Palton (2nd Floor), Dlt Extension Road, Dhaka - 2, Bangladesh.

Tekfen dis Ticaret A.S., Kayseri Branch, C. Culuoglu, Kayseri Branch Manager, Millet Cad. No. 33 Kat. 3 D.7, Telex: 49825 FENB TR, Kayseri, Turkey.

Hnlmark Commercial Trade, Jeffrey Chen, Managing Partner, Circuit Road, P.O. Box 151, Singapore 9137.

Talast Nagib & Bros. Co., Ltd., Nebil Nagib Elias (Toni), Managing Director, P.O. Box 1659, Khartoum, Sudan.

Sales Promotion Enterprise, Karl Frumkin-Reber, P.O. Box 113, Bern, Switzerland.

Ahryah - Aras, 258 Baghdad, Tel. 7188571, TX: 219489 Tebra IK, Iran.

Profile
J B A

By Diane C. Chlangwa
Special to The Star

WITH A view to developing the Jordanian economy and achieving its development objectives, the Jordanian Businessmen Association (JBA) was established in Jordan by 20 businessmen in May 1985 as an independent, non-profit and private corporation. Since that time JBA membership has grown to approximately 100 members. The Association is open to every Jordanian businessman of the private sector of not less than thirty years of age.

Among other objectives, the JBA aims to elucidate the points of view, needs and interests of the various professional sectors of Jordan.

The association also aims to prepare social and economic studies concerning the private and general situations, and their reflections upon the business and other sectors.

In a recent attempt to explore the views on issues of interest to businessmen in Jordan, the JBA asked the "Arab Consultant" to make a study of the economy of Jordan.

"Our main objective is to try and identify Jordan's economic system, and to try and lay down a foundation and a guideline for the developing economy of Jordan," stated Mr Mamduh Abu-Hasan, president of the JBA.

"We have made our questionnaire, which we hope will identify the roots and obstacles that interfere with industrial decision-making," he added.

"We hope to get results from this study in about 15 weeks, at which time we will submit them to the government", concluded JBA's manager Walid Khatib.

Another objective of the JBA is to encourage the establishment of companies and institutions of public interest, and to act as a representative of businessmen in Jordan when dealing with foreign institutions that represent similar interests in their respective countries.

"Our objective is to build a bridge with foreign countries," said Abu-Hasan. "The Association wants to establish joint councils with other councils in the world. The JBA also wants to study the obstacles which interfere with the smooth application of trade agreements with these countries and hopefully try to identify them," Abu-Hasan added.

Presently the JBA has business relations with the Egyptian businessmen association whose next council meeting is scheduled to be held in Aqaba on 25 April 1988.

"We hope to study the joint projects we are working on," stated Abu-Hasan.

"Though there are many obstacles to overcome, however the two countries are very complementary, so we eventually hope to increase the role of the private sector of the two countries," he added.

For future foreign relations, the JBA hopes to implement projects with countries with which Jordan already maintains trade agreements.

The association is presently working on the establishing of Businessmen Council Agreements with Hungary, North Yemen, Sudan, and other Scandinavian countries.

Although, as Mr. Khatib concluded, the JBA is still a young one, he still hopes for it to become the body of the business private sector of Jordan and to be the bridge to the government.

Wind farm
progresses

THE TURBINES at the Jordan Electricity Authority's (JEA) wind turbine farm at Ibrahimliya, 90 kilometres north of Amman, should be operating by March this year. Preparatory work at the site has begun, and Danish Wind Technology has an approximately \$588,000 contract to supply and install four 80 KW turbines, to be connected to the 33KV grid, and to provide technical training for JEA staff in Denmark.

The Ibrahimliya farm is a pilot project designed to test the possibilities for wind energy generation in Jordan. If it is considered successful, a number of wind turbines could be installed throughout Jordan.

A World Bank study has shown that Jordan is well-suited for wind energy generation, and it is estimated that under current technical conditions as much as 10 per cent of its energy needs could be provided by the wind. The wind farm project is being funded by the JEA and the World Bank (PAD).

CAA contracts

CALMAQUIP ENGINEERING of the US has won a \$447,099 contract to supply an approach lighting system at Queen Alia International Airport (QAIA). A second contract for \$136,529 has gone to Southern Avionics of Texas for beacon lighting for Aqaba airport, and the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is also planning to purchase radar equipment for Aqaba.

The beacon lighting at Aqaba will enable the airport to extend its operating hours and to handle night traffic.

CAA engineer Abdelraouf Akour says that improved control tower services, radar guidance, beacon and warning lights should also encourage over-flight traffic. In 1987, 57 airlines paid over JD 8 million to overfly Jordan, and there is scope for more traffic particularly on flights between Saudi Arabia and Europe and between Egypt and Syria and Turkey (PAD).

UDD contract
awarded

THE TRANS Orient Engineering and Contracting Company (TROCO) has been awarded two contracts with a total value of JD 2.9 million for work on the Urban Development Department (UDD) project at Um Nuwara. Trocon will be preparing 578 housing plots, 207 of them with core housing units, providing infrastructure work, and constructing schools and community centres. A third contract for Um Nuwara is still to be awarded. The UDD is now inviting offers for work on new housing and upgrading schemes. (PAD)

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Wednesday 20 January 1988 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4.000 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4.500 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5.500 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,100,000
Ounces: JD 171,000
7 Grammes: JD 33,000
8 Grammes: JD 37,000

Sources: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Riyadh Exhibition

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

ACCORDING TO sources at the Jordanian Trade Centres Corp. (JTCC), the Riyadh five-day Exhibition, which is scheduled between 24 and 29 March 1988, will be a different one in promoting the Jordanian products. At the Riyadh Exhibition no direct sales will be behind; however commercial contracts will be signed between Jordanian and Saudi businessmen, owing to the open quota system, according to the Jordanian-Saudi exchange programme. "Applications for interested traders will be available by early February", said sources at the JTCC.

The JTCC, as well, is preparing for the second Jordanian exhibition in Tunis, to be held between 10-25 April 1988. "Over \$4 million worth of contract was signed between Jordanian and Tunisian businessmen in the first exhibition, of which \$1.5 million exceeded the assigned quota by both countries", said JTCC sources.

Saving Energy

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

IN CO-OPERATION with the commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources a two-week seminar was held at the Jordan Electricity Authority's Auditorium, last Saturday 16 January 1988, entitled "Energy Managers Course".

According to Eng. Rashed Abu Ras, driver of the Industrial Energy Department at the Ministry of Energy, the main objective of this seminar is to recruit professional energy managers-to-be, on the recent methods of energy saving and cost reduction. The efficient utilization of energy, recovering measures and maintenance routines will be among the topics to be tackled by the seminar.

In his working-paper, Eng. Abu Ras emphasized that energy management is a method of reducing the overall costs of energy use per units of production. He contended that energy management requires a soundly-based programme, a systematic collection of information, a reporting system, and well defined responsibilities in the implementation of correction action.

Dollar - Gold
London (AP)

	18-1-1988	15-1-88
£	1.7705	1.7768
DEM	1.6840	1.6785
SF	1.3735	1.3723
FF	8.8826	8.6600
DFL	1.8920	1.8835
LIT	1,235.68	1,232.50
CAS	1.2880	1.2860
Yen	130.50	130.42
Gold per troy ounce		
London	475	481.78
Gold	475.50	481.50
Zurch		
Gold	477.91	477.61
Hong		
Kong		
Silver	6.89	6.78
London		

Fruits 1987 Vegetables

AMMAN (Star) — The following schedule indicates the total Jordanian exports and imports of fruits and vegetables during December 1987.

- Total exports: 18,993 tonnes- Tomato (3,878 tonnes), egg-plants (2,374 tonnes), Zucchini (1,579 tonnes), cucumber (2,695 tonnes), green pepper (3,439 tonnes), green beans (816 tonnes), cauliflower (1,281 tonnes), broad beans (2 tonnes), cabbage (1,054 tonnes), lettuce (1,655 tonnes), potatoes (4 tonnes).
- Total imports: 2,229 tonnes- potatoes (734 tonnes), onions (1,295 tonnes), carrots (50 tonnes), garlic (94 tonnes), green onions (56 tonnes).
- Exports to Arab countries: Kuwait (6,732 tonnes), Saudi Arabia (7,246 tonnes), Qatar (711 tonnes), Dubai (2,625 tonnes), Bahrain (903 tonnes), Lebanon (293 tonnes), other countries (518 tonnes).

Boeing's new orders

LONDON (Star) — Boeing, the world's biggest civil jet-maker, has already recorded orders for 24 aircraft in the first few days of 1988. Eleven, worth over \$400 million, were bought by the International Lease Finance Corporation of California — five 757's and six 737-300's.

In addition to the firm orders, ILFC has provided Boeing with a letter of intent for two 767-300ERs, and the total value of the order will reach \$530-million.

ILFC, a major independent lessor/owner of commercial jet aircraft, has purchased 78 new jetliners from Boeing. It is the only company to order all four types of the current Boeing family. With this order it joins the ranks of the 20 largest Boeing customers.

Canadian Airlines International has ordered ten 767-300 extended range jetliners. Total value of the order is \$860-million.

The 767-300ER is a lengthened fuselage version of the popular twin-jet 767-200, which went into service in late 1982.

Canadian Airlines International was formed in March 1987 from a merger of Pacific Western Airlines and Canadian Pacific Airlines. The carrier provides scheduled air transportation for passengers and cargo to 89 destinations in 13 countries on five continents.

Also Northwest Airlines has ordered three 757-200 jetliners valued at \$42-million each. Northwest had previously ordered 30 757s, of which 28 have been delivered. The value of Boeing's orders for 1987 is a record of \$19.5-billion for 366 airplanes. Last year's record was \$19.23-billion for 341 airplanes. Orders have reached 1,925 for the 737 series, 239 for the 757, and 268 for the 767.

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THE CLOSING date for tender No. 5/88, for the supply of icing inhibitor for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., has been adjusted so as to close on 14 February 1988 instead of 28 February 1988.

CONSTRUCTION OF additional classrooms at Um-Alwaid elementary school. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Education/Engineering Affairs Directorate, for JD 10. Closing date: 30 January 1988.

TENDER NO. 541/88. Purchase of a broadcasting communication car for the General Supplies Department. Tender documents are available at the Department/Salt Street, for JD 10. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

PURCHASE OF six (6) field cars (4x4) for the Ministry of Agriculture. Tender documents are available at the Ministry/Supplies Division, for JD 10. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 1F/88. Supply of rubber relay belts for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Supply Dept. for JD 50. Closing date: 13 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. 1/88, 2/88, 12/88 and 14/88. Supply of the following for the Jordan Electricity Authority: 1) aluminium and copper Shaw cables; 2) sodium torches, holgers and lint lights, and sodium light heads; 3) raw materials for the workshops (metals); and 4) sets for household electricity installations. Tender documents are available at the Authority/Supplies Division, for JD 5 each. Tender bond: JD 300. Closing date: 17 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7/88. Supply of the following for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. (JPRC): 1) Mechanical riddle to screen out the "auxiliary function"; 2) grease & oils; 3) icing inhibitor; 4) caustic soda; and 5) hydrochloric acid. Tender documents are available at the Co's offices (Jabal Amman, 1st Circle) for JD 5, 3, 3, 5 and 3 respectively. Closing date: 28 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 14/87. (Re-invitation). Purchase of a chain-bulldozer and wheeled sweepers for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. (JPMC). Tender documents are available at the Co's Supplies Commission (Shmeisani) for JD 50. Closing date: 4 February 1988.

LANDSCAPING AND arrangement works at the southern craft area in Zerga. Tender documents are available at Zerga Municipality for JD 10. Closing date: 26 January 1988.

SUPPLY OF orange juice (concentrated) for the Military Consumer Corp. (Quantity: 700 — 50,000 glass containers, 1,000 millilitres per one glass container). Tender documents are available at the Corp's Commercial Branch. Closing date: 1 February 1988.

TENDER ANNOUNCED by the Greater Amman Municipality, about the submission of studies, designs and documents for the construction of the Municipality's building, has been extended until 29 February 1988.

TENDER NO. M/2/88. Engineering & asphalt works at "Ezrah — Manahelyah — Shawbak road". Tender documents are available at Ma'an Governorate/The Works Directorate, for JD 26. Tender bond: JD 1,500. Closing date: 23 January 1988.

TENDER NO. A/Z/1/88. Engineering & asphalt works at Al-Hashemiyah Auto-street (crossing of Zerga Road). Tender documents are available at Zerga Gov. 25. Tender bond: JD 3,000. Closing date: 24 January 1988.

TENDER NOS. L/1/88, L/2/88 and L/24/87. Construction of protection walls for two schools and a fence for the Aljun's Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10, 10 and free respectively. Closing date: 23 January 1988.

TENDER NO. 26/88. Supply of "Diastomat" set and two "Level" sets for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority's Supplies Division, for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 27 January 1988.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY the General Establishment for Al-Meshraq Sulphur (Iraq-Mousel P.O. Box 54). Freight of 100,000 metric tonnes of sulphur from Al-Meshraq, Karkouk and Akashe to Aqaba. Tender documents are available from the Establishment's cashier in Al-Meshraq, or at the Est's Liaison Office in Baghdad (basement of the Ministry of Heavy Industries' building), for Iraqi Dinar 50. Tender bond: IRQ. Dinar 5,000 or banker guarantee. Shipment during three months as from 1 March 1988. Closing date: 31 January 1988.

TENDER NOS. 15/88 and 16/88. Supply of 1) pipes and plumbing units; and 2) equipment and industrial tools for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority/Supplies Division, for JD 5 each. Tender bond: JD 300. Closing date: 27 January 1988.

TENDER NO. MOH /89 / 97 / KOJ. Supply of angiographic and digital imaging system for the General Supplies Department. Tender documents are available at the Dept. / Salt Street, for JD 10. Tender bond is a prerequisite. Closing date: 7 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. 1/5/88, 2/5/88, 3/5/88, 4/5/88, 5/5/88 AND 6/5/88. Maintenance of schools for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Ministry Buildings, Services Directorate, for JD 5 each. Closing date: 23 January 1988.

TENDER NOS. 97/87 and 25/88. Supply of 1) mental tools for the maintenance of the distribution network; and 2) telex rolls for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority / Supplies Division, for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 17 February 1988.

SUPPLY OF spare parts of Ericson switchboards for the Jordanian Armed Forces (According to the order No. LA/89/87). Tender documents are available at the Royal Telecom Corps, for JD 5. Tender bond: 10 per cent of total value. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 3F/88. Insurance coverage (all risks) on the R & RW 2000/9420 for a three-year period for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Supplies Dept. for JD 15. Closing date: 30 January 1988.

TENDER NO. 2/88. Purchase of 3,000 tonnes of dry onions for the Agricultural Marketing and Production Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Tenders Section, for JD 5. Closing date: 21 January 1988.

JSCO

THE JORDAN Sulphur Chemicals Co. (JSCO) wishes to transfer 10,000 tonnes of "LAB" materials from the Arab Company for Detergents Chemicals (Arad) factories from Al-Bajil area in Iraq. Materials to be transferred in bulk tankers, to the JSCO's factories in Zerga. As from February 1988, on a "1,000-tonne-per-month" basis, offers to be submitted to the Co's factories in Wadi al-Ush (telephone: 06-981434/5). Closing date: 25 January 1988.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Stable market, prices up

By Rasim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

TRADING RECORDS at the Amman Financial Market, during the week, Tuesday 12 January 1988 — Monday 18 January 1988, featured stable activities with a record high for some banks and industrial companies. The service sector, as well, maintained its position compared with the insurance sector. Nevertheless insurance companies recorded no trading on Tuesday and Wednesday, 12 and 13 January 1988.

The Market's position fluctuated between the trading volume which increased by 4.85 per cent over last week, and the number of shares, which decreased by 4.09 per cent. Noteworthy the number of contracts increased by 2.038 per cent. The general prices trend recorded an increase in the stock prices reaching 44.44 per cent, while 36.51 per cent of the total lost in their prices and 19.05 had no change in the share prices.

Over the five-day handling itemized recordings totaled 190 entries, featured by 86 entries by banks, 9 by insurance, 21 by services and 104 by the industrial (manufacturing) firms.

This week a total of 269,082 shares was handled, recording a total market value of JD 2,234,705, divided among 2,403 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 446,940 per day.

The shares of 63 companies were traded, classified into 19 banks, 6 insurance, 10 services, and 28 industrials. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share of Market	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
This Week	11.58%	1.36%	2.23%	84.83%
Last Week	8.58%	2.63%	3.97%	84.82%

The daily trading volumes, as proportionate to the total market (JD 2,234,705), were as follows:

	This Week	Last Week
12.188 (1)	31.188 (2)	16.188 (3)
10.59%	14.78%	20.56%
		17.188 (4)
		23.31%
		18.188 (5)
		30.76%
26.36%	17.86%	19.07%
		16.86%
		19.85

In the over-the-counter market, a total of 407,450 shares was handled at a total market value of JD 218,819.

28 companies gained (7 banks, 3 insurance, 3 services, and 15 industrials), 23 companies lost (8 banks, 3 insurance, 4 services, and 8 industrials) and 12 companies had no change in the share prices (4 banks, 3 services and 5 industrials).

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded out of 19 banks, 6 insurance, 10 services and 28 industrials:

	Share of Sector	Share of Market
Arab Bank Ltd.	24.44%	2.83%
Petra Bank	15.64%	1.81%
Al-Ezdeher Ins.	52.35%	7.1%
Dar Al-Sha'ab Press	67.14%	1.50%
Jordan Sulphur-Chemicals	25.00%	21.18%
Arab Aluminium	14.97%	12.69%
Jordan Tile & Lime	10.07%	8.54%
Intermediate Petrochemicals	21.54%	18.27%
Al-Edin Industries	9.00%	7.63%

The following is a representation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
12-1	16.00	—	6.12	77.88
13-1	18.45	—	2.73	78.82
16-1	9.90	3.70	2.80	83.80
17-1	7.11	.61	1.75	90.53
18-1	11.29	1.48	.75	86.48
Weekly Average				
This Week	12.550%	1.158%	2.790%	83.502%
Last Week	8.772%	2.408%	4.266%	84.554%
Difference	+ 3.778	- 1.25	- 1.476	- 1.052
Variance (+ 3.778 + (-1.25) + (-1.476) + (-1.052) = 0)				

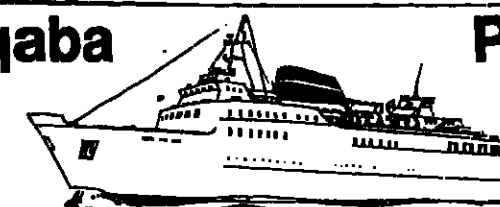
EURO-DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DEM	FF	YEN	FF	LIT	\$
1M	87/8	3 1/4	1 5/8	3 7/8	8 1/8	9 5/8	1M 8 1/2
2M	8 15/16	3 5/16	1 7/8	3 7/8	8 1/4	10 1/8	2M 8 3/4
3M	7 1/16	3 3/8	2 1/4	4 1/16	8 1/2	10 7/16	3M 8 13/16
6M	7 1/4	3 1/2	2 1/8	4 1/16	8 3/4	10 3/4	6M 9 13/16
9M	7 7/16	3 5/8	3 00	4 1/16	8 3/4	11 1/8	9M 9 5/16
1 Year	7 6/8	3 3/4	3 1/8	4 1/8	8 7/8	11 000	1 Year 9 7/16
2 Years	8 1/8	4 1/4	—	—	—	—	—
3 Years	8 5/8	5 000	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years	8 7/8	5 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	9 1/8	5 500	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. Amman

Under Kawar

Red Sea Agency



Under Gargour Shipping Agency
Red Sea Area Services

VESSELS ARRIVING AQABA PORT

Serving Area	Name Of Line	Name Of Vessel	Arrival Date	SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSAR	K.R. KORSKOV	1/1/1988	A) FAREAST- (CONTAINER+ RORO+ CONV.)	MITSUI O.S.K. LINES	- EASTERN SPLENDOR - CONMAN I - KAMATER I - EASTERN HARMONY - TRIDENT CHALLENGER	26/01/88 02/02/88 29/02/88 05/03/88 14/03/88
ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	POIANA	4/1/1988	B) FAREAST- (B/BULK)	AFRICA OCEAN LINES	- ATINUKE ABIOLA	14/02/88
EUROPE (CONTAINER)	D.S.R	PRITZWALK	4/1/1988	C) SOUTH EUROPE- (CONTAINER+ RORO+ CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE	- BLUE NILE 1/88 - WHITE NILE 1/88 - BLUE NILE 2/88	28/01/88 05/02/88 17/02/88
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSR	KOZELSK	10/1/1988	D) U.S.A.- (CONTAINER+ RORO+ CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE	- KHARTOUM	24/01/88
EUROPE (RO-RO)	HUAL	HUAL INGRITA	12/1/1988	E) SOUTH EUROPE/ EAST AFRICA- (CONTAINER+ RORO)	LLOYD TRIESTINO LINE	- SISTIANA 1/88 - DUINO 2/88 - SISTIANA 3/88	06/02/88 23/02/88 23/03/88
ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	NAZARCEA	15/1/1988	F) U.S.A.- CANADA -AUSTRALIA (BULK)	GEARBULK LINE	- MAJOR BASSIL V.1 - GORTYA - POAELDON BREEZE - CAPTAIN GEORGE- TSANGARIA - MAJOR BASSIL V.2	24/01/88 01/02/88 02/02/88 10/02/88 15/02/88
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSR	P. ANTOKOLSKIY	15/1/1988	G) RED SEA- (CONVENTIONAL)	PAN ARAB LINE	- ALLDRISI	30/01/88
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSR	P. MASHEROV	16/1/1988				
BLACK SEA (CONTAINER+ CONV.)	USSR	ROSTOCK	17/1/1988				
SOUTH EUROPE (RO-RO CONTAINER+ CONV.)	JAD	ALEKSA DUNDIC	17/1/1988				
AUSTRALIA (CONTAINER)	BALTIC	SMOLENSK	21/1/1988				
SOUTH EUROPE (CONTAINER+ CONV.) RO-RO	JAD	ADRIATIC TRADER	22/1/1988				
EUROPE (CONTAINER)	DSR	VOGTLAND	25/1/1988				
FAR EAST (CONV.)	PIL	XINGJI	25/1/1988				

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the 63 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market, numbered as follows: 1 - 28 companies which gained in the prices of shares, 29 - 51 companies which lost, and 52 - 63 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares, for the week Tuesday-Monday, 12 - 18 January 1988:

	Opening	Closing
1- Housing Bank	12.188	18.188
2- Jordan Finance House	1.570	1.580
3- Jordan Finance & Invest.	1.130	1.140
4- Finance & Credit	.620	.650
5- Cairo Amman Bank	24.250	25.000
6- Arab Bank Ltd.	118.000	122.500
7- Al-Mashreq Exch	14.100	14.800
8- Al-Izdehar Insu.	.810	.900
9- Refco Insu.	1.020	.9250
10- Arab Int. Insu. Fed.	.920	1.480
11- Jordan Electricity	1.450	.610
12- Petra Project	.580	.350
13- Jordan-Gulf Re.Est.	.320	.350
14- Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.850	1.910
15- National Steel Ind.	2.560	2.820
16- Intermediate Petrochemicals	1.250	1.320
17- Jordan Glass Fac.	.940	2.880
18- Cardboard & Paper Fac.	1.800	.220
19- Jordan Tile & Lime	1.710	1.740
20- Universal Chemical	1.180	1.270
21- Al-Idd Ind.	.930	.940
22- Textile & Weaving	.940	.950
23- Wires & Cable Ind.	.940	3.380
24- Jordan Sulphur-Chemicals	3.170	.680
25- Rocal Wool Ind.	.890	7.080
26- Jordan Petroleum Ref	7.010	1.330
27- Ind. Agro. Comm.	1.280	1.340
28- Dar Al-Dawa	1.330	1.680
29- Jordan-Kuwait Bank	1.600	2.480
30- Jordan National Bank	2.480	.680
31- Fin. Fac. Invest. Dev	.760	1.800
32- Jordan Islamic Bank	1.850	2.080
33- Petra Bank	2.800	16.480
34- Bank of Jordan	15.500	1.240
35- Jordan-Gulf Bank	1.250	2.000
36- Arab Investment Bank	2.220	6.400
37- Jordan-French Ins	1.340	1.280
38- Al-Quds Ins.	.810	.780
39- Universal Ins.	.430	.380
40- Dar Al-Sha'ab	1.010	.800
41- Irbid Electricity	.930	3.500
42- National Ship Lines	3.880	2.080
43- Al-Fal	2.080	4.880
44- Arab Pharmaceutical	5.080	1.110
45- Arab Detergents	1.200	.990
46- Pipes Ind.	.780	.930
47- Indust. Matches Jimco	1.000	.930
48- Jordan Cement	.990	13.200
49- Jordan Dairies	14.700	.800
50- Tobacco & Cig.	.880	.450
51- Refs. Indust.	.450	.740
52- Ceram Housing	.740	1.290
53- National Portfolio	.740	1.290
54- Industrial Development Bank	1.290	1.500
55- National Fin. Invest.	1.500	1.250
56- Garage Union	4.250	1.350
57- General Invest.	1.350	1.000
58- Jordanian Kuwait Agro-Prod.	1.000	1.220
59- Chemical Ind.	1.220	1.030
60- Jordan Potash Ind.	.500	.600
61- National Ind.	.970	.970
62- Jwico Wood Ind.	.970	2.500
63- Jordan Phosphate Mines	2.500	

Market News

Special to The Star

THE LONG awaited day, Friday 15 January 1988, turned out with a "Surprise". In fact, a better than expected trade deficit figure highlighted last Friday. The \$13.22 billion deficit was close to an early prediction of \$12.5 billion, but the market kept on talking the figure up till it finally reached a deficit of \$20 billion; thus, the "Surprise" gave the dollar temporary support which reached 1.6990 level against the deutsche mark in one stage.

On the other hand, dealers still believe that the dollar is not in a good

shape, and that if the market takes it up over the next few days, it will be an over reaction and the deutsche mark will return to 1.63-1.68 range and yen 125-130.

This point was enforced by a higher than expected trade surplus in Japan, for December, which was announced at \$8.61 billion. Yet, the fact that Japan posted a \$7.93 billion merchandise trade surplus in 1987, down 3.5 per cent from a record \$82.74 billion surplus in 1986, is the first decline in five years, and its effect on the market raises new questions that remain to be answered (Courtesy of the F.C.C., Amman).

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Education taxes

AMMAN (Star) — A Royal Decree has been passed endorsing the Education Tax Scheme, according to which a 2 per cent rate of the annual rental fees is collected in taxes in favour of the Ministry of Education, aimed at fostering the Ministry's educational programmes in the Kingdom.

The tax is due as from the beginning of the fiscal year, and violators are fined at the rate of 5 per cent of the due amount.

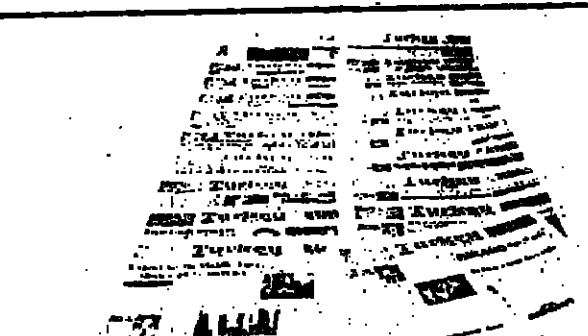
A Royal Decree, as well, endorsed the Loan Agreement, according to which the Saudi Development Fund is to extend a 70-million Saudi-Riyal loan to finance the medical science colleges at the University of Sciences and Technology.

EXCHANGE RATES NEW YORK

Closing (19.1.1988)

£	177.85
DM	107.75
FF	136.60
YEN	5.85-50
CAS	128.50
DLF	1.88-50
BLF	36.035
LIT	1,231

DOW JONES (IND) Closed at 1979.24 — Gold in New York, \$477.75 — Silver, \$6.7 per Troy ounce (based on mid-rates). Courtesy of the F.C.C. Amman.



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Nablus, occupied West Bank, 30 December 1987 - Having it out in public - The Chief Military Prosecutor, Capt. Ronen Kotsef (left) argues with Arab lawyer Ibrahim Barguti outside the Nablus courthouse, about the Arab lawyers' strike in the hearing of the detainees. The prosecutor packs a pistol.



Birzeit, occupied West Bank, 5 January 1988 Students demonstrate - Palestinian students protesting against the Israeli occupation's blocking the road to Birzeit University.



Ramallah, Occupied West Bank, 6 January 1988 - Passage blocked - young Israeli soldiers blocking the way before an old Palestinian woman.



Cairo, 4 January 1988 - Egypt-Bangladesh. President Hosni Mubarak talks with President Hussain Ershad of Bangladesh during Ershad's four-day visit to Cairo.



Bristol, England, 6 January 1988 - Wet and Windy - Police Inspector John Bragg holds onto his hat, as he attempts to walk alongside a 32-ton truck blown over by strong winds over the Seven Bridge near Bristol.

News in pictures

Acknowledgement to the AP

STAR FEATURES

By Frida Manat
Star Staff Writer

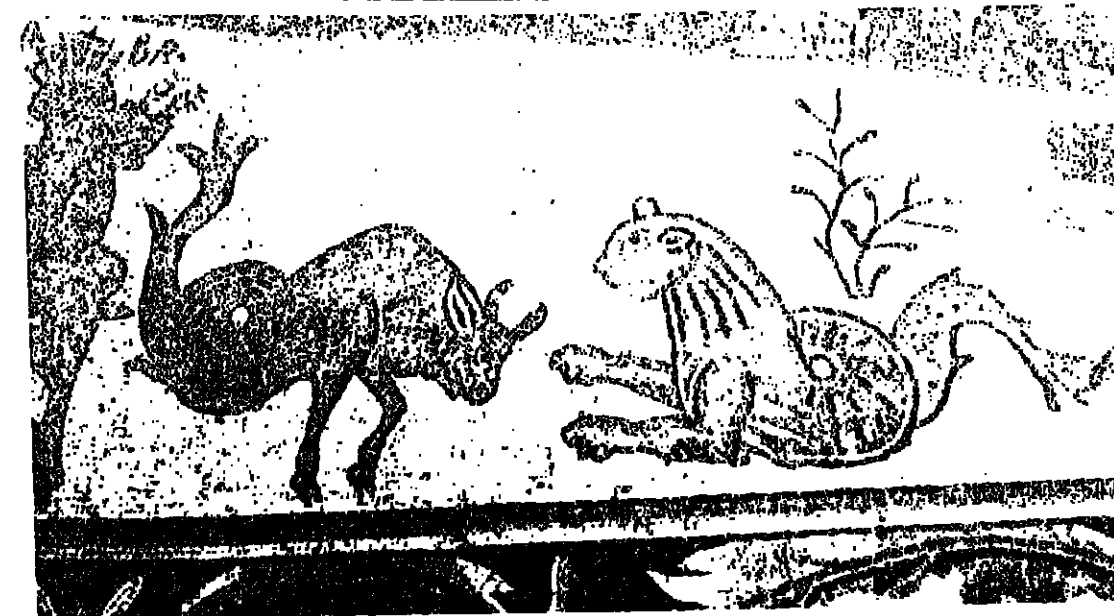
"MANY PAST civilizations have created some one type of building or object which embodies with particular purity and force their aesthetic ideals, ideals which in turn express their innermost needs and aspirations."

In the forward to the catalogue introducing Boghos Darakjian's exhibition entitled "Mosaics of Jordan - Art and Culture" Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Director General of the Department of Antiquities goes on: "Mosaics are indeed some of the main artistic and cultural products of the land of Jordan, especially in the Byzantine Age."

"Byzantium's cultural creation in this sense is the domed church with its sumptuously sheathed interior of marble and mosaics. Buildings such as the Church of Elias, Mary and Soreg, and the Church of St. John the Baptist in Jerash as well as the Church of the Apostles and the Church of Virgin Mary in Madaba with their polychrome revetments and their arrays of solemn mosaic figures of which samples are included in the exhibition, may well claim to be some of the Byzantine artistic achievements par excellence."

Boghos Darakjian has chosen mosaics for the theme of his exhibition because "amongst Jordan's rich heritage, these ancient treasures have not been given the due credit and appreciation they deserve."

His work as Head of the Photography Section at the Department of Antiquities gave him access to the archaeological places which are rich with mosaics. His mission



Sea monsters battle in the Virgin Mary Church in Madaba

Mosaic colours glow

took two years of excursions to the various sites where chapels and churches were situated. His photography "sometimes entailed several visits to the same site in order to obtain the desired shot."

He climbed on ladders and used bars of wood to be able to take a plan view "right from the middle" of the decorated floors. Assisted by an archaeologist of the department, his task demanded careful brushing and cleaning of the floors. He cleaned and dried the mosaics, then sprayed them evenly with water "in order to get

even colours and undistorted pictures."

His exhibition of 51 lighted transparencies feature samples of mosaics from 15 cities in Jordan, but are mainly from Jerash and Umm er Rasas. Many of them have only recently been unearthed during excavations and diggings. Since they had to be covered for restoration works, "the exhibition gives the public a chance to view and appreciate some of these ancient pieces of art work," Mr. Darakjian told The Star.

The word mosaic is derived from

the Greek word for Muses, the habitually companions of Apollo. Originally the Muses seem to have been deities of the springs; afterwards they became goddesses of memory, and then of inspiration. Thus the technique of mosaic has always been associated with the highest forms of artistic expression.

Mosaics pictured by Mr. Darakjian contain samples which depict everyday life activities of the people who lived during the sixth and seventh centuries. They show people engaged in fishing, hunting

and picking grapes. Others feature mythological topics and birds and animals which symbolize aspects of life.

The small cubes used to form the patterns in the mosaics are called "tesserae" a word derived from the Greek, meaning "four sided". These tesserae are usually of an inorganic material, such as marble, glass, shell, stone or gold. Mosaics have been used to cover enormous areas of buildings as walls, floors, vaults and cupolas.

Although Mr. Darakjian's exhibition does not in any way cover all the mosaics of Jordan, a task which would take years of work, it is the first attempt of its kind in the country in terms of theme and technique. It displays the largest collection of mosaics in lighted transparencies, a costly technique, but the only way to depict the beauty and precision of the works.

Born in Amman in 1948, Boghos Darakjian completed his secondary education at Terra Santa College and learned the profession from his father and grandfather. He worked as a press photographer with the Associated Press and United Press and accompanied His Majesty King Hussein on several outside visits.

He takes particular interest in archaeology and press photography and owns a shop where he works part time. Proceeds of his exhibition, Mosaics of Jordan, will go to Noor Al-Hussein Foundation projects.

The exhibition continues at the Royal Cultural Centre until 24 January.

• Italian Ambassador Luigi Amadusi held a working lunch last week to complete talks between a visiting Italian co-operation delegation and Jordanian officials on means to widen the co-operation between the two countries in all fields. Attending were Minister of Planning Taher Kan'an, Aides Nabli Swells and Salem Ghawi, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin, Undersecretary Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, visiting Chief Deputy of the Italian Foreign Ministry's Co-operation Department Antonio Badini,

• The farewell reception British Ambassador John Coles and wife Anne gave last Monday was so full of friends and colleagues that it was impossible to see all those who came to say goodbye to them. Their next destination after London will be Australia, and although they will be missed here in Amman, we all wish them good luck and expect to see them back

Tayseer Abdul-Jaber and Hind, Anis Mouasher and Lull, Mayor of Amman Abdul-Ra'ouf Al-Rawabdeh, Public Security Director Lieutenant General Abdul-Wahab Al-Majali, Sheikh Faisal bin Jazi, Dr. and Mrs. Munther Al-Masri, Mr. and Mrs. Mohammed Saleh Al-Kellani, Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Izzedin, Dr. Walid Tash, Mr. and Mrs. Ghazi Rifai, Yanal Hikmat, Dr. Zaki Ayoubi and Humi, Nabli Sawalha, Suha Eld, Mr. and Mrs. Shafiq Badrud-Din, Mamdouh Bisharat, Gerard Zimmerman and Marousia, Anne O'Neill, Lella Deeb, Kamel Kassar, Mr. and Mrs. Tawfiq Kassar, Mr. and Mrs. Mohammed Arafah, Major General and Mrs. Abdul-Hafez Mir'i, Major General and Mrs. Tayseer Za'our, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Kuwaiti Ambassador and Mrs. Ibrahim Al-Baho, nearing their time to leave us too, General Amer Khammash, Austrian Ambassador Arnold Moebius, Indian Ambassador Gurcharan Singh, Major General Ihsan Shurdom and Margaret, Brigadier and Mrs. Farouq Abdeen, Lebanese Ambassador Butros Ziadah, Sudanese Ambassador and Mrs. Mahgoub Radwan, Colonel and Mrs. Zuhair Swells, Mr. and Mrs. Khalid Shuman, West German Ambassador Herwig Bartels, Ceylon Ambassador and Mrs. Al Thanil, Swedish Ambassador Lars Lonnback and Brigitte, Linda Bell, whose husband Michael, the Canadian Ambassador, was not feeling well so did not come, Pakistani Ambassador and Mrs. Zayd, Moroccan Ambassador Abdul-Latif Laraki, Korean Ambassador and Mrs. Dangeoon Park, European Community's Marcello Palmieri, Belgian Ambassador Guido Vansina, Shell Company's Bob and Selma Craig.

• The World Affairs Council hosted a dinner party in honour of Congressman Dowine and his staff on Saturday, in the Intercontinental Hotel. Attending this dinner were: Dr. & Mrs. Kamel Abu Jabor; Dr. & Mrs. Subhi Tibi; Dr. & Mrs. Adnan Bukheit; Dean of the Department of Scientific Research in the U.O.J., Mr. & Mrs. Mouhammad Kilani. Ex-president of the Water Authority, Mr. & Mrs. Munther Alfahoum, Deputy General manager of the Arab Bank; Mr. & Mrs. Mamdouh Abu-Hassan, Chairman of Businessmen Society of Jordan, and finally Dr. & Mrs. Abdelmajed Qasem, Undersecretary of the ministry of Finance.

★ ★ ★



Counsellor Bruno Cabras and Dr. Aloi, besides the Ambassador and Counsellor Guido Carboni. All agreed the results of the visit and the luncheon were satisfactory to all.

★ ★ ★
• The Roman Catholic Church in Jabal Amman was the scene of much joy this week as the Arab Bank Ltd's Ghassan Louis Issa became engaged to Muna Michel-Zarour. The lovers are soon to be parted, however, as Muna travels to visit her family in the Gulf. Best wishes to both from Manwa and Rasim.

on visits soon. Their goodbye parties have been going on for more than three weeks, so both deserve a good rest before they go to their new post. Their party guests, of course, included the senior members of the British Embassy, senior Jordanian officials and ambassadors. Seen there: Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Princess Majda, Dr. and Mrs. Abdallah Tougan, Adnan In'am Mufti, Tayseer Tougan and Najwa, Samir Khalifeh, Dr. Zaid Fariz and Huda, Mr and Mrs Nabli Swells, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Field Marshal Sharif Zaid bin Shaker and Nawzad, Murelweid Al-Tal, Dr

★ ★ ★

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Alfred Asfour (centre), of Jordan TV news, meets the Chief Editor and Producer of CBC TV news in Toronto, Canada.

PEOPLE & EVENTS

• Viewers of Jordan Television local news can now look forward to a few changes and improvements on the news bulletins.

Alfred Asfour, who recently returned to Jordan from a Visnews Fellowship comprising an 11 week programme of visits to television organizations in Europe and North America, told The Star last week that he has submitted to JTV officials a number of suggestions in a report on his visits.

News bulletins, he said, can be made more attractive and entertaining to viewers. On-the-air re-

ports, fast broadcasting and more concentration on pictures rather than talk "are elements which contribute to this purpose."

Mr. Asfour who is a senior editor in the JTV news department was chosen as one of four editors from four developing countries, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Jordan to participate in the 1987 annual Visnews Fellowships. Visnews, the world's largest television news agency, initiated its fellowship scheme in 1978 to provide opportunities for journalists from developing countries to study news

programming techniques, electronic news gathering and satellite communication around the world.

The programme, said Mr. Asfour, included visits to TV stations in Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Canada and the United States. It provided participants with the opportunity to experience the work of some of the world's largest TV stations and news agencies and to get acquainted with modernized news collecting and broadcasting techniques. Some of the techniques observed, although not practiced at JTV, Mr. Asfour says, were very useful and enriching.

From his experience, he promises that JTV news bulletins are of a satisfactory standard but the improvement is always needed.

★ ★ ★

• The Jordan British Society elected its new board of directors last week. The board of directors has twelve directors, in addition to His Excellency the British Ambassador and chief of the British council. The new elected members are: Field Marshal Shareef Zaid bin Shaker, head of the Jordanian Armed Forces, General, Major Abdel Hadi Al-Majali, Head of the Security Forces, Major General Dr. Dawood Hanania, Ja'fer Toukan, Dr. Fouad Kilani, Dr. Bassem Saket, Izzat Dajani, Omar Nabulsi, Dr. Galith Shubellat, Rafeh Alwazni, Sameer Mutaweh and finally Dr. Hashem Al-Mughtrah.

★ ★ ★



George Haddad

Toyota Team discusses 1988 plans

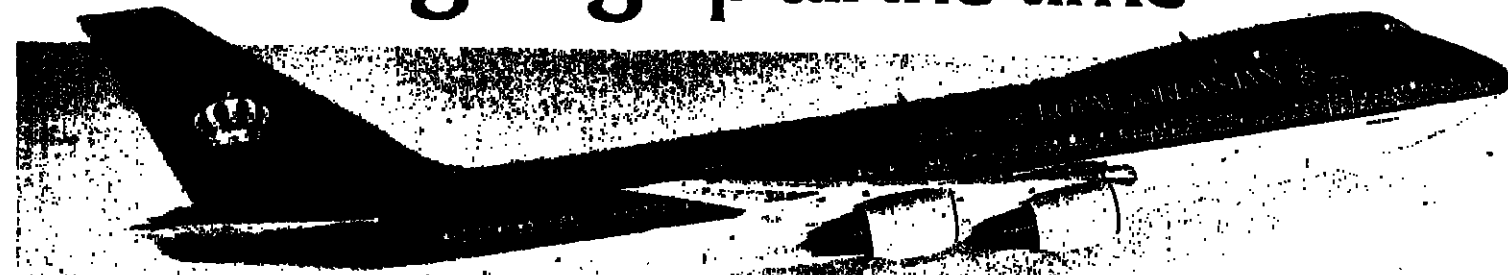
AMMAN (Star) — Future plans and budgeting for 1988 motor rally season were the main topics discussed at the Toyota Team Middle East meeting held in Amman last week.

Mr. George Haddad, chairman of the Bilbeisi Company, told The Star that under a decision taken by the meeting, the current champion of Middle East Rally, Mahammed Ben Salem will drive a Toyota Corolla Turbo, Group B, in the 1988 series.

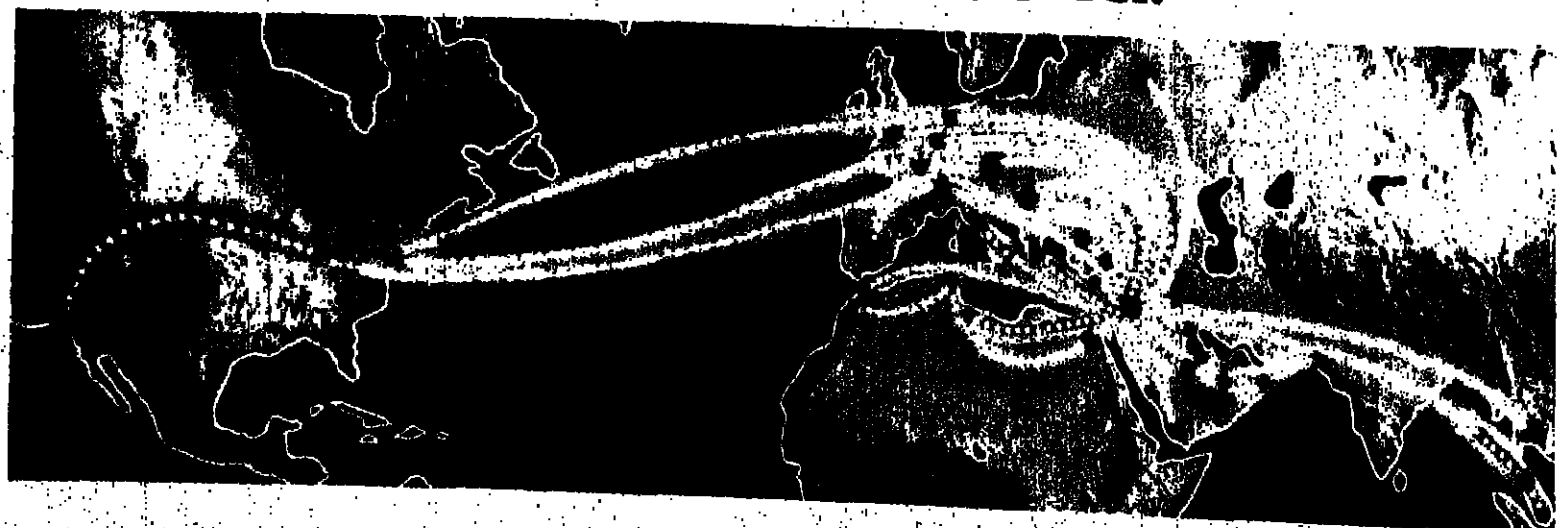
He said that the rally event will take place in Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan, Oman, and UAE.

Managers from Kuwait, Dubai, Qatar, Bahrain and Jordan met in Amman on 11 January to discuss the various aspects of the 1988 season with view to promoting motor sports in the Middle East.

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Women attending the seminar are encouraged to demand — and to deserve — participation in decisions affecting their lives.

Adding the human touch

By Margarete Hall
Special to The Star

"PARTICIPATION IS an over-worked word in business and government, but an underworked activity."

This was the central idea of a four-day seminar on "Participative Management" held last week. It was organized by the Institute of Public Administration and the Business and Professional Women's Club, and was a follow-up to another seminar which took place two years ago about developing leadership skills.

Attending these three-hour daily discussions taking place at the Institute were prominent members of the public such as Dr. Muhammad Yousef, Vice President of the Arab Centre for Management and Development, Dean of the War Academy Zuhair Al-Fayed, and the Director of the Civil Service Commission, Ibrahim Izzeddin. Others attending were club members and women representing different ministries and organizations in public and private sectors.

In an interview with The Star Mrs. Butaina Jardaneh, the club's director, said that these women had been selected with the help of their directors on the basis of their leadership abilities. The main objective for having such a discussion was to encourage women leaders become psychologically involved in the participative activities concerning their work. Not only must a woman be conditioned to participate in decisions that affect her in her work, but she also has to possess the necessary knowledge and desire to do so.

This course, Jardaneh added, was also aimed at giving women the necessary knowledge on the concept of democracy in management which would serve as a means of their acceptance as leaders. This concept is very important as democracy allows the working group to participate in

decision-making and planning, causing the group, be it made up of women or men, to become enthusiastic about achieving their goals.

In addition, this course focused on women and their benefits from participation. This aids in creating responsible individuals, both on and off the job, by being allowed to express herself in her work rather than being absorbed into a complicated system of procedures and systems, the female assumes a feeling of dignity and status.

Among the women attending this course was Mrs. Zeid Hamzah, a club member. She told The Star that as a housewife she could apply the knowledge gained from this discussion to her domestic life, and to the people that she deals with. The home, she said, is a small institution where one has to deal with different individuals, just as in any administration. The course was useful to her in that it made her realize that participation leads to increased understanding throughout the institution. Thus, if people share their problems and work towards common solutions, there can be a greater degree of organizational balance in the home.

Jardaneh added that the discussion aimed at enhancing individual creativity and response to job challenges. If given the opportunity to question and suggest instead of being told to follow a rigid set of instructions, an employee's natural ingenuity and ability are allowed expression. Hence, a woman can be given a chance to grow and develop herself.

Hind Abdul Jaber, the Club's president, emphasized human relations in management. She said that participation is not a one-way street since it requires joint response on the part of both superior and subordinate. Hence, the seminar stressed participation as a managerial device, and the focus was upon the subordinates of

managers in enterprises as the participants.

All these ideas were approached directly through the speakers who are experts in this field. They explained topics such as: management by objectives, administrative leadership, the new Civil Service Law, and administration development in Jordan.

Director-General of the Institute of Public Administration Dr. Abdallah Eliyan spoke on management leadership. He commented on the boss-subordinate relationship and what leadership style the boss adopts in managing his subordinates. Most of the literature concerning management emphasizes the boss's role, and Dr. Eliyan said that it was high time to shift this emphasis from boss to subordinate.

The subordinate should insist on having a part in the decision-making process since subordinates are always directly and intimately affected by managerial decisions.

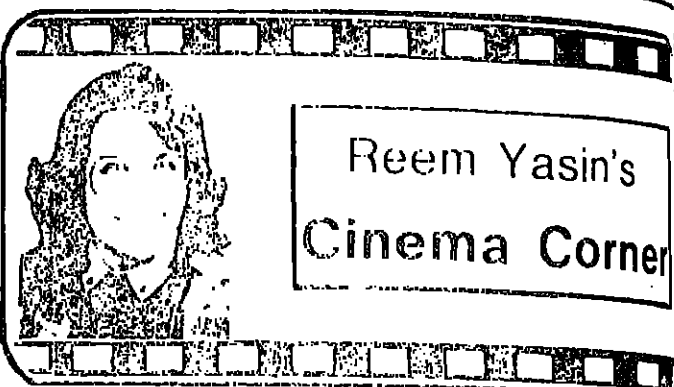
Employees should expect to share in planning, to know what kinds of objectives they have to fulfill, and to be given a chance in receiving quite clear directions and advice from their managers. Employees deserve greater attention in terms of supervision and counselling, and greater opportunities in training and development.

Eliyan added that this seminar was significant since women are not given enough opportunities in holding key positions in government. He explained that the general trend among leaders in the government is to evaluate a woman's performance in terms of secretarial work, or as assistant planners and assistant decision-makers; they are not the real decision-makers.

Women should invade unions, clubs and societies where the stress is on the person and not the sex. Women have to be convinced that they have certain rights and plenty of opportunities so that they should seek not exclusively women's gatherings but also those with men.

Women have to prove to themselves and to others that they are capable of taking on responsibility. From the first moment of her employment she should read about all the rules and regulations that govern her work as an employee, and be familiar with her rights and obligations. Her participation in formal committees as a civil servant or employee in a planning committee or task force should be strengthened by her participation in discussions.

The few women who do occupy posts as first-line supervisors should be models in terms of participation in management.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

'In the Heat of the Night'

AS A tribute to the memory of Martin Luther King, January (the month of his birth) has become the official month to celebrate the civil and social rights of black people. Not only has black power been impressive on our small screen for the past two weeks but it features largely on the American Centre's programme for the month, where two of the best award-winning films about racial problems are being presented, both of them starring Sidney Poitier.

The film scheduled for the second half of the month is "In the Heat of the Night", a film that deservedly won five Oscars out of its seven nominations, one of them being the Best Picture award.

Directed by Norman Jewison, the film is a sensitive exposure of the painfully inhuman issue of racial prejudice, expressed in the form of a compelling thriller. Starting from a novel by John Ball, Stirling Silliphant did a remarkable job adapting it to the screen and consequently won the Best Screenplay Award.

"In the Heat of the Night" is set in a small Mississippi town, where the heat is not only due to the weather but to the underlying tensions as well, and the darkness is that of a state of mind that lingers on long after the night is over.

The film starts when a body of a white man is found lying in the main street. A mere passer-by, a black man innocently waiting for a train at the railway station, is arrested on suspicion of murder. This man turns out to be a police detective, an expert in homicide who eventually solves the murder case for the local police.

The greatness of the film lies mainly in the delicate exposure of the conflict represented by the two men: the bigoted white cop, Bill Gillespie (Rod Taylor) on one hand, and the smart black detective, Virgil Tibbs (Sidney Poitier) on the other.

With brilliant characterization their confrontation stands out impressively. The coarse, gum-chewing sheriff reluctantly defers to the superiority of the bright detective, though he calls him "boy" all the time.

Influenced by the values of a racist society, Gillespie is basically a decent man who deep down in his heart likes and respects the self-contained detective. "It is the white man who is in the shell while the black man has it all together," he tells him.

Though the performance of both actors is fascinating, it was Taylor who managed to win the Oscar. Poitier himself is a previous Oscar winner, being the first black actor to achieve that award.

In addition to the brilliance of performance and of script, the photography captures perfectly the dry heat and dusty atmosphere of the nights of the deep American South. In fact, all the ingredients of the film are exquisitely balanced to make it compelling as well as touching, thrilling as well as human and exhilarating as well as painful.

Recent film releases

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news egos (Great).

Ironweed (R) Jack Nicholson — William Kennedy's novel about a ghost-haunted derelict falls to come to life on screen (Fair).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last Imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Leonard Part 6 (PG) Bill Cosby — Spy spoof aimed at children has limited appeal. The Coe has lost his touch here (Fair).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Nuts (R) Barbra Streisand —

Dynamite performance by Barbra as an eccentric woman trying to prove her sanity (Great).

Overboard (PG) Goldie Hawn — Spoiled rich-bitch becomes humble housewife. Much warmth amid the splendid performances (Good).

Planes, Trains and Automobiles (R) Steve Martin, John Candy — Spiffy comedy on the frustrations of modern travelling (Good).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese prison camp (Good).

Throw Momma from the Train (PG-13) Danny DeVito, Billy Crystal — Sophomoric farce about attempt at two murders (Fair).

Window On the Philippines

• THE PHILIPPINE embassy in Amman announced 19 January that the local elections held in the Philippines on 18 January were generally conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner, with a turnout of 86 per cent of the 27.6 million registered voters. It was the first time that free local elections were held in the Philippines in 17 years.

• The Philippine government refused to bow to widespread protests against the value-added-tax (VAT) system, which took effect this

month. The Economic Planning Secretary said that the VAT would have to effect on inflation. The problem, she said, is that some traders have slapped an additional tax on goods which have been exempted from the system.

• The Department of Trade and Industry has expressed optimism that the Philippines will be able to achieve 40 per cent of the 1 billion targeted investments during the first quarter of 1988. "With the local elections held successfully," a



FASTEST DRIVER Four-time driver of the 'year, Robert Avelarado, (extreme right) bagged the Michelin up last month for winning the most number of special stages despite joining of only three of five rallies. Giving the award is Maripaz Laurel, widow of the late formula ace driver Dodie, Laurel and lawyer Sancho Almada, representing Gen. Salvador Mison, the Bureau of Customs' collector.



Fishermen on an outrigger tow bodies of victims of December's sea disaster in which about 1500 were killed.

spokesman said, "We should see a general settling down in the political front".

• The peso-US dollar reference rate opened 18 January at the same level as last 15 January. The peso closed at 20.88 to a US dollar, compared to the January 8 closing of 20.888 to a dollar.

• Of interest to Filipino expatriates in the region, the Philippine embassy in Amman is now also covering Cyprus, in addition to Lebanon and Syria. The appointment of an honorary consul in Cyprus has been recommended. Once he is appointed Filipino expatriates in Cyprus need not go to the honorary consulate in Beirut for consular services.

• The Philippine Secretary of Labour and employment has said that six new positions, for assistant labour attaches, have been approved.

The new attaches and assistant

labour attaches include Abraham Malli, Riyadh; Vicente Manzano, Al Khobar; Alan Timbayan-Jeddah; David Kong-Kuwait; Bulyok Nilong, assistant labour attaché, Baghdad; Arturo de Lira, Rome; Herminio Santos, Bonn;

Dante Arduvillo, London; Jacinto Genuino, Geneva; Alfredo Rosario, Jordan; Cyprus Greece, Dante Santana, Hongkong; Folukberto Cayucan, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia; Reynaldo Parungao, Tokyo.

Virginia Son, assistant labour attaché, Los Angeles; Jose Brillantes, Washington, DC; George Eduvala, Guam (Proposed to be in Spain); Cruz, Luis Flores, Libya; and Danilo Cruz, Oman and Qatar. Meanwhile the Department of Foreign Affairs in Manila will launch an information campaign, starting this year, to counteract adverse propaganda being waged by some quarters abroad against the Philippines.

About 10 foreign information officers will be assigned to New York, Washington D.C., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, London, Paris, Cairo, one either in Singapore or Jakarta, and one in a country in the Middle East or Africa.

local scene

Philippines to participate in Jerash Festival

• The Philippines is one of the countries invited to participate in the 7th Jerash Festival under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The Philippine embassy in Amman has informed the Festival Committee that the Philippine government has accepted the invitation and that it will send the Filipiniana Dance Troupe, of the University of the Philippines, to perform folkloric dances during the festival, which will be held in July.

Philippine to limit export of domestic workers

• The Philippine government plans to limit the deployment of Filipino domestic workers abroad because of the social hardships presently encountered by many of them.

Under the plan only certain categories of employers can hire domestic helpers. The plan is to stop it altogether in the future.

The Philippine government has been receiving numerous reports on cases of contract substitution, underpayment, long working hours, no-day-offs, non-payment or delayed payment of wages, maltreatment and sexual molestation of workers.

Filing of Income Tax

• Filipino expatriates in Jordan are advised to file their income tax returns early in order to avoid payment of penalty for late filing. Income Tax Return forms are available at the Philippine embassy.

Help Parker to celebrate its centennial and win valuable prizes in the Star's eight-week Story of Writing Contest

The University Bookshop is awarding 12 prizes each week. You can win by correctly answering the questions published here in The Star. Then, everyone who has submitted one correct entry will be eligible for the grand prize of a "Duo-fold Centennial" pen set, by Parker.



Everyone is eligible to participate. Just record the answers to this week's questions on the form below, and send it to:

The Jerusalem Star
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Amman, Jordan

Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

Questions Week 1

1. Early writing systems used one symbol to represent one idea, so the poor student had a lot of symbols to learn. One modern-day language which uses these "ideograms":
a) Arabic b) Russian c) Chinese d) English
2. The Sumerians are known not only for their use, 5,000 years ago, of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers for irrigation, but also for their uniform writing system. Cuneiform means:
a) symbolic b) wedge-shaped c) alphabetic d) left-to-right
- 3) The famous trading, travelling, and colonizing people who popularized an alphabet giving one symbol to one sound were the:
a) Phoenicians b) Celts c) Egyptians d) Romans

Circle the correct answer

1 abcd 2 abcd 3 abcd

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1

THE JERUSALEM STAR

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U.S. vacillation

SINCE THE uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip started seven weeks ago, it has been hoped that the U.S. administration would take a firm position in response to Israeli oppressive measures, which have been condemned by the whole world. The U.S. position in this respect has been viewed as of paramount importance because Israel can defy the world only when it secures American support.

As the uprising grows in ferocity in the face of mounting Israeli barbarism, the United States confined to react with vacillation and indecisiveness and often in obvious conflict with previous stands. It first voted for a U.N. Security Council resolution requesting Israel not to deport nine Palestinians accused of incitement from the occupied territories. The U.S. vote raised hopes that Washington might eventually abandon its unequivocal bias towards Israel and embark on a new era of serious and even-handed approach to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and end the suffering of Palestinians under ruthless military occupation. But such hopes soon faded when the US reversed its positive stance and abstained from a vote on a Security Council resolution demanding that Israel allow four Palestinians deported to Lebanon to return home.

The US vacillation has been made more provocative to an increasingly disillusioned Arab World by Washington's call on Israel to use "less brutal" methods in dealing with the Palestinians' revolt. The call has been rightly interpreted as a tacit American approval of the Israeli approach to the Arab revolt against illegal military occupation. But in a way, that does not embarrass Israel and the United States.

Another hostile action took place on Tuesday when the US vetoed a Security Council resolution which condemned Israeli air raids on Lebanon, a move that drew immediate denunciation from Lebanon's Acting Prime Minister, Dr. Salim Al-Huss.

Some enlightened Congressmen who visited the occupied Arab territories have been appalled by what they saw. But the US congress as a whole is not expected to take any concrete steps to force Israel to abandon its intransigence, given its members' keenness to protect their electoral interests at the expense of an innocent people's legitimate concerns.

The United States, a superpower with special responsibility towards Middle East peace, is requested to take a firm position towards Israel's unconcerned conduct with the future of Palestinians under its occupation, and to attempt in the remaining period of President Reagan's second term, to end the plight of the Palestinian people through a comprehensive settlement to be reached inside a UN-sponsored international conference.

How can we help?

THE ARAB League's foreign ministers will meet in Tunis this week to deliberate on the seven-week-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Many, in the Arab world and outside it, are sceptical about the outcome of the Tunis meeting. Some Arab countries have expressed their reservations, pointing out that nothing much can be done which could have a direct positive effect on the Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

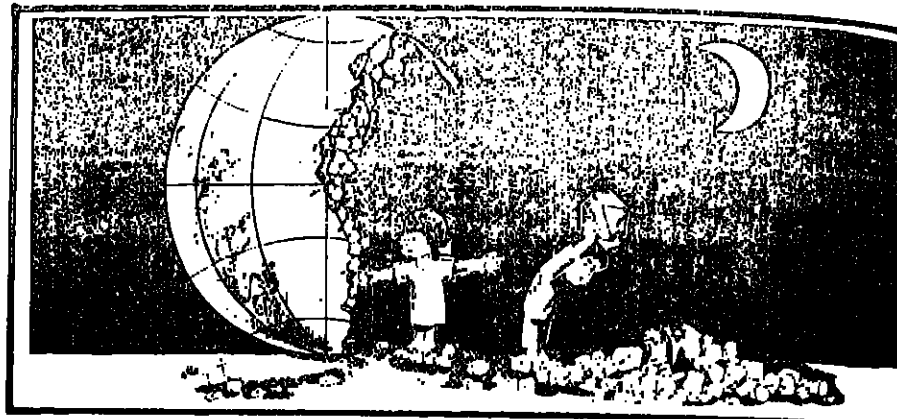
And yet Israel's iron-fist policy in the occupied territories, and its barbaric measures taken in response to mounting public protests against the Israeli military presence, make the Tunis meeting a timely one indeed.

Coming only a few months after the convening of the Extraordinary Arab Summit in Amman last November and last month's GCC summit in Riyadh, the foreign ministers' assemblage addresses not only the resolutions and recommendations of these summits but also the serious developments which have since occurred in the West Bank and Gaza.

On top of these crucial developments is the Israeli systematic policy of slogging Palestinian refugee camps and cities, banning food and medical supplies, the will of the people. At the same time Israel has decided to replace Arab workers with foreign labour in order to create an intolerable situation in the occupied territories and in effect stifle the uprising.

Notwithstanding our people's brave and unshaken willingness to continue their struggle against occupation, one has to note that Israel's lunatic leaders will go to any extent, even of creating famine and unleashing zealous settlers, to crush down the uprising. It is here that the Arabs must find means to support the Palestinian steadfastness. Donations to and direct funding of institutions responsible for supporting the Palestinian people must be organized so that Israel's attempts to isolate the uprising and slowly drain its strength through hunger and despair, can be thwarted.

At these times, when little can be done to directly help the Palestinian people, the least we can do is to extend material help to those who find themselves entrenched in their camps without food, water and medical help.



Time to use the 'China card'

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — The public posturing by the Chinese leaders and Mikhail Gorbachev gives little hint of an impending breakthrough between the recalcitrant giants, but it's the stuff of major diplomatic deals of the early 1990s. Neither side can seriously consider the early sparring or the open rebuffs to be conclusive; but then, can either be absolutely sure?

For the answer one must look askance at Beijing, whose leadership and policy-making has become progressively complex, as that of Moscow increasingly has assumed a clarity of purpose since Gorbachev became the party leader in 1985.

An even more pressing question can be aimed at China: Is it equipped to exploit a historic opportunity to deal from a position of remarkable advantage, a vantage point whose potential lies not in military strength or economic success but in sheer juxtaposition to a momentous change in the USSR?

Gorbachev no doubt can be excused for playing up to the gallery, and his almost off-hand suggestion of a summit with China's leaders in an interview with the Chinese magazine Liaowang (Outlook) could not seriously be expected to elicit official response from Beijing.

But the Soviet leader has performed long enough on the diplomatic stage to convince adversaries and admirers alike that he is a consummate tactician and strategist. In sum, he wasn't simply giving Liaowang a world exclusive. The Soviet leader's public assurance to Chinese counterparts of a 'balance' in international relationships could only be an opening gambit.

There are problems with a Chinese response, however. Gorbachev has struck distant chords within the Chinese Communist Party with his combined assault of glasnost and perestroika on the Soviet society. Some members of China's party openly see his policies as treacherous; others find them deeply stimulating and inspiring.

The complications of that ideological mix in the fact that China, in the post-Mao era, already is experimenting with a betrayal of communism of sorts. It's a free enterprise system being hacked in place, and indeed often out of place, in a series of trials and errors. It's also the carrier of an uncomfortably large cargo of pro-Americanism.

Gorbachev's reform package is a different matter; it's a bundle of socialism loosened at ends and yet bound together by a familiar ideology. There are well-entrenched conservatives within the Chinese

party who feel Gorbachev's experiment is less of a risk to socialism than what China is experiencing today. Amidst this agonizing overthought and practice, enters Gorbachev with the Siberian equivalent of an olive branch. How should China respond to this apparently friendly intrusion, albeit one fraught with profound meanings for the present and posterity?

A simple rebuff, such as the one conveyed after the interview, is least likely to discourage Gorbachev, who is known to employ patience as a ploy. Nor is Deng Xiaoping, the senior Chinese leader still most closely involved in superpower deals, taken seriously when delivering it.

But Deng, whose remaining formal position as chairman of the central military commission ill disguises his power and influence, has been fielding Gorbachev's advances since last year, hoping the Russian will improve his offer.

The first hint from Gorbachev of a proposal for a summit with Deng came in December, but it was promptly dismissed. The Chinese gesture indicated there had been no attempt to meet China's three key demands for a pullout from Cambodia of Soviet-backed Vietnamese forces, a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and a reduction in Soviet troop deployment along the Soviet-Chinese border.

The renewed summit proposal was little different, but implicit in its representation was a Soviet hope that China had taken cognizance of the US-Soviet intermediate-range missile treaty, which eventually could remove the weapons from Soviet Asia as well as Europe, the offer of an Afghanistan withdrawal beginning in May, and moves for Cambodia talks on a Vietnamese pullout. Whether Deng felt suitably gratified remains in doubt, judging by his rejection of the summit proposal, but that can only mean that the ball is back in the Kremlin's court.

While the missile treaty is a tangible development, talks on Cambodia and Afghanistan remain inconclusive. The Soviet concessions on the border demarcation along the Amur and Ussuri rivers no doubt would help soften the Chinese, but could not divert their attention from the more pressing problems on China's southern and southwestern borders.

Be that as it may, the Chinese leadership cannot but feel satisfied that Gorbachev's gesture by default has drawn attention to China's diplomatic contribution on Afghanistan. It may not amount to much now, but if Gorbachev decides to start pulling out his troops from that country, China will be right-fully justified in sharing the plaudits.

Sajid Rizvi is the managing editor of Academic File.

An unintended entertainment

To the editor

In its momentary interludes of programmes on the foreign channel Jordan television presents its viewers with three distinct rudiment forms of station identification abbreviations: The first of which is projected with a capital 'J' — a dot, capital 'T' — a dot, capital 'V' — a dot (J.T.V.).

In the second projection both dots in between the letters 'TV' are 'purposely' omitted, thus forming the new abbreviation (J.T.V.).

All the dots are deleted in the third projection, and all 'dots' and straight-forward dot-less capital lettered (JTV) appears.

The variety resulted in a humorous pastime guessing game for the family and the average viewer, who occasionally attempt to guess the format that will appear shortly in the interlude! In fact we took gambling genuinely, thinking that the chances of scoring are high enough — one in three to be exact — Only to realize so far that the family's jackpot is still to be won!

Suleiman Tarazi

21 JANUARY 1988

Journey through the heart of Zaire

By Maggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire may bear an embarrassing likeness in style and method to Philippine ex-dictator Ferdinand Marcos, but he lacks neither influential friends nor resolution. Two decades on, Mobutu presides over a land replete in natural wealth — forests, gold, iron ore and copper, to name a few — but otherwise bent over in abject poverty. What keeps him going can perhaps best be seen as a forbidding mix of US Government support, domestic oppression, and pure luck.

"American policy towards Zaire has its own narrow logic," says Helen Winternitz, American journalist and author of a book with the innocuous title of a travelogue, "East Along the Equator, A Congo Journey," published by The Bodley Head of London. It isn't just a travel book; more effectively, it turns out to be an indictment of Mobutu's oppressive regime.

"Zaire might be geographically remote but it is closely bound to the United States politically in a relationship that has brought much suffering to the country's people," says Winternitz, evidently addressing policymakers on Capitol Hill.

Despite her stirring call, many a congressman may still not go so far as to try and find Zaire, formerly Belgian Congo, on the map. But the journalist's reportage on Zaire — remote, poor and therefore easily forgettable — has ironies on offer for campaigners across a spectrum of US opinion on South Africa. The third largest country in Africa (after Algeria and Sudan), it emerges, is also critically important to US strategists, sharing as it does frontiers with nine countries.

In troubled surroundings, with wars raging in Angola and Congo to its west, Sudan in the north and Uganda in the northeast, Mobutu's Zaire presents itself as a bulwark of anti-communism. But, Winternitz points out, American policy has put a higher value on Mobutu's anti-Soviet stance than on the drawbacks of his domestic policies. "Mobutu has held the country together under a dictatorship comparable in some ways to

the regime of Ferdinand Marcos," she says. Winternitz ascribes the American support for Mobutu to a perspective sustained through two decades of his rule. "Mobutu's pro-West outlook was more attractive to American strategists than that of Patrice Lumumba, the country's first leader and only democratically elected prime minister, who was assassinated in 1961 with the blessings of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)," says Winternitz.

For two decades President Mobutu Sese Seko has presided over one of Africa's richest and yet paradoxically impoverished lands. Having amassed a personal fortune the size of Zaire's national debt, Mobutu has been able to scoff at his opponents and the international community alike with the confidence that unreserved US support has brought to his regime.

Winternitz travelled from west to east along 1500 kms of the river Congo, finishing the Journey overland. She wasn't looking for material for a scholarly work on Zaire, but what she reports is upbeat, disturbing and not at all flattering to Mobutu or President Ronald Reagan who, she recalls bitterly, embraced the Zairean leader during a Washington visit in 1983.

In a region associated with drought, Zaire has plentiful rainfall, huge areas of uncultivated land, abundant wildlife and fish, and a navigable waterway network of 14,000 kms branching out from the Congo river. Yet Zaire is one of the world's 10 poorest countries, with the fourth lowest gross national product per capita in the world (\$170 against Ethiopia's \$110 in 1985) and a negative growth rate of -2.1 per cent. Malnourishment is rife among inhabitants, especially children, as the nation's No. one health problem.

Under Mobutu's regime, she says, the country has declined into great poverty with a foreign debt of about \$5 billion — equal to the amount the president is believed to

have accumulated for himself. Unbeknownst to many, she says, Mobutu is one of the world's richest men with properties in Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, the Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire.

Mobutu is a persuasive leader who nonetheless rules by force. In testimony before US Congress, one of his chief critics in exile, former prime minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond, said, "The people are suffering; we have misery and starvation in the country. The people know that Mobutu is personally responsible for this. And our people know that Mobutu was placed in power and remains in power today because of the continued support he is given by the Western nations, particularly by the United States."

"You must understand that in the eyes of the people in Zaire, the United States is ultimately responsible for the suffering and oppression brought on them by Mobutu." Added to the effects of political oppression and neglect of the economy has been the emergent threat of an ecological disaster originating in Zaire.

"The future of Zaire's forest has an importance that goes beyond the country's borders, since the rain forests may be crucial to keeping the climate of the whole globe stable," she says. "Scientists are not certain what will happen if the equatorial forests of Africa, South America and Asia continue to be destroyed, but their predictions tend to be grim."

Yet, she says, the burning of the forests, which is the standard way of clearing them, may be accelerating the so-called greenhouse effect by adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and trapping heat. The burning of fossil fuels is known to have the same effect. "No one knows what potential benefits are being destroyed with the forests, but the loss is real," she says. Winternitz was arrested in Zaire, two interviewing opponents of Mobutu, and the visit ended with her being expelled from the country.

Maggie James is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File. She has written frequently on current affairs topics.

bigger and bigger and the surpluses piled up.

A second influence has been the general deterioration of the international economic environment. Sharp declines in oil prices have reduced the previously rapidly expanding food imports of the oil-exporting countries. The continued impact of the heavy debt service and reduced export earnings of many of the more developed Third World countries has led them to cut back food imports.

To reform this world of subsidies, incentives and disincentives will be a task much more complicated than disarmament negotiations. For a start, so many actors are involved; there can be no easy one-to-one super-power deal. Second is political pressure within the industrialized countries. Farmers are up in arms. Despite the enormous financial transfers, farm bankruptcies in the United States and Canada are at record levels.

In Europe the problem is less severe, but the gap between non-farm and farm incomes has widened considerably. Nevertheless the evidence overwhelmingly suggests that the farmers who need the help least — the large producers — have benefited most from subsidies since payments have been tied to the quantity of commodities produced, not to shortfalls in incomes.

It is this fact that offers the one reasonable exit door. Agricultural subsidies that are a social security system for the relatively well-to-do must be abolished. All major producers are discussing reforms — more restrictive price policies, supply controls and reduced government intervention. All are committed to do more in 1988.

Major changes in policy have been promised. The question is: Will they grab the issue where it hurts — around the necks of the big farmers? Not until the general electorate realizes the full dimension of the cost of bolstering their bread and the harm they are doing to the poor farmers of the Third World will politicians be prepared to take the risks inherent in the changes required. At the moment agriculture is not a heartbeating issue. More's the pity.

Jonathan Power is a foreign affairs analyst who specializes in Third World issues.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

This time it is different

THE REVOLT, which has been raging in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is against injustice, military occupation, denial of human rights and daily humiliation. The people there are revolting because they want liberation, human dignity and the right to live free in their homeland like any other nation.

To attribute what is happening in the occupied areas merely to despair or deteriorating economic conditions is like stripping the Arab population there of their human belonging. Despair might be a small factor in triggering the revolt, but it is not the kind of despair that leads to indifference, laxity or inaction. It is renewed energy reflecting an advanced degree of determination to attain freedom and end a vicious occupation.

Throughout the more than 20 years of occupation, the Palestinians in the occupied territories never gave up resistance in all its forms to rid themselves of the Zionist yoke and achieve their legitimate rights. But this time the revolt is quite different from the previous ones in terms of size and decisiveness. In the past years, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip people looked to the outside world for help, hoping that one of the many peace initiatives would succeed in bringing about just peace. They thought they could depend on effective Arab action to bring an end to their dilemma, and at times they hoped that international pressure could force Israel to abandon its intransigence.

In the latest stage of their frustrated waiting for outside help, they pinned their hope on co-ordinated Jordan-PLO effort with strong Arab backing — a convening an international conference through which peace could be reached. That effort has, however, stumbled for a number of reasons, foremost among which is US and Israeli opposition to the conference.

Left with no hope of international intervention or serious Arab effort, the Palestinians decided to take the matter into their hands. When they launched their historic revolt more than six weeks ago they knew that many of them would be killed, injured or arrested. They became convinced that their hard struggle must not stop because of mounting Israeli brutality and indiscriminate shooting. The idea is to get the Israelis to pay a price for their occupation which, at a certain stage, becomes too heavy to be tolerated. It is also to get the largely misinformed Western public opinion alerted to the plight of the Palestinians under the occupation's inferno.

The Israelis this time cannot escape the consequences, or continue to claim that peace is not inseparable from occupation. The Western world cannot continue to camouflage its indifference under false verbal presentation. If the Israelis and the world community fail to act there is not the slightest doubt that the revolt will escalate and grow in ferocity until freedom is achieved, even if the price is a real bloodbath.



Palestinian Woman's blatant defiance



Palestinian prisoner free from jail

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli troops Wednesday fired tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse Arab demonstrators in the West Bank city of Ramallah, where a soldier was slightly injured when he was hit by a stone, according to the Palestine Press Service. The Arab-run press agency also reported protests in eight Arab villages surrounding Ramallah. The army said it had no immediate comment.

In the meantime, Arab shopkeepers kept their stores shuttered Tuesday in a commercial strike that paralyzed East Jerusalem, and Israeli police warned they would take tough action if the protest closures did not end soon.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, soldiers confiscated identification papers from about 50 Palestinian shopkeepers whose stores were closed in a strike, and warned the papers would be returned only when shops reopened. The identification cards are critically important to Gazans, who are under military orders to carry them at all times.

Israel's ability to break the strike was seen as a test of how quickly it can reestablish control of annexed East Jerusalem and the occupied territories, where at least 36 Arabs have been killed by Israeli gunfire in six weeks of anti-Israeli protests.

In the occupied West Bank, Associated Press photographer Anat Givon saw Israeli soldiers questioning several Palestinians in the West Bank town of Ramallah. One Palestinian, his

Israel resorts to siege, starvation policy

hands bound by plastic ties, was dragged into a bus, and Ms. Givon heard screams and the sound of clubs hitting the walls of the bus.

Israel television reported a 52-year-old Palestinian from the Balata refugee camp died Monday of wounds she suffered six weeks earlier. News of the death sparked a violent protest at Balata and the army clamped a curfew on the camp for several hours.

Curfews were in force on Tuesday in a West Bank refugee camp and village and seven Gaza Strip refugee camps, severely restricting the movements of about 220,000 Palestinians.

Jerusalem Police Commissioner David Krauss said Israel might enforce emergency regulations which Israel radio said would permit the army to order all Arab stores shut for a month if they do not reopen within 24 hours. But first the police plan to give the merchants a chance to open on their own, said Krauss.

Nationalistic Palestinian leaflets calling for a three-day strike were distributed overnight in the occupied territories, Israeli media said.

The daily Hadashot said in a front-page report that army officials

acting under orders have cut electricity, water and telephone lines to thousands of houses in Gaza Strip camps during the incidents.

It quoted a senior commander in Gaza as saying the order was intended "to show the residents who is the real boss in the Strip." The commander was quoted as saying many soldiers were distressed by the order and he planned to complain to Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Dan Shomron. The military command declined to comment.

Meanwhile, a war of image appeared to be shaping up between officials of the UN refugee and works agency (UNRWA) and the army. The UN agency maintains that residents of Gaza refugee camps are suffering serious food shortages, but the army denies the claim.

UNRWA officials claim some camps are suffering hunger — a notion the army indignantly rejects. It says that while curfews have disrupted food deliveries, all basic needs are taken care of. Associated Press reporter Jocelyn Novack saw troops trample baskets of food from six women outside the Bureil camp as the women looked on screaming. "People are starving. They have no food, no water, no milk," said a Palestinian teacher named Fatima.

Moreover, at the checkpoint leading into Gaza, four trucks with food collected by an Arab-Jewish group calling itself "people with a Conscience" were parked for the night, after the army barred their entry.

"We will stay here on hunger strike until we get in," said Yoav Bar, a Haifa Jew. "We are also calling on everyone with a conscience to bring food here and stay with us."

Meanwhile, reactions on the political level were numerous in the local and international arenas alike. An official Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said Monday that the PLO will again ask the United Nations Security Council to use its mandatory power and dispatch UN forces to the troubled Israeli-occupied terri-

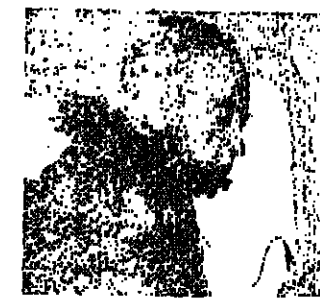
tries. Basam Abu Sharif, the chief PLO spokesman, told the Associated Press in Baghdad that the PLO will call on the council when it meets Wednesday to take "clear resolution to send international troops to the occupied territories and provide protection for Palestinians against organized terrorist activities of the Israeli."

Bethlehem Mayor Freij, a Palestinian moderate, said the PLO must be a negotiating partner if Israel hoped to achieve peace. "All the (local) Arab are united in their support of the PLO,"

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat of the hardline Likud Bloc called on the government to relinquish the West Bank and Gaza Strip and some Likud politicians demanded his expulsion from the party.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres Monday called for a spring election saying Israel's government was too divided to make peace with the Arabs or curb the violence in the occupied territories. But his rival, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, insisted Israel must first restore order in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "When we are under attack, it wouldn't be good to go into an election war," he said.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin Tuesday dismissed with contempt a Brazilian parliamentary delegation which wants to examine conditions in the refugee camps, saying: "Let them examine the situa-



Rabbi: Starvation policy

tion in the slums of Sao Paulo and Rio De Janeiro before they come to examine the refugee camps here."

Shi'ite Muslims in south Lebanon were warned Tuesday that they would face excommunication if they worked in Israel, replacing anti-occupation Palestinian protesters. The warnings came in separate fatwas, or religious decrees, issued by the sect's two highest ranking clerics in Lebanon — Sheikh Mohammed Meka Shamseddin, Vice President of the Supreme Council of Lebanese Shiites, and Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual guide of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God.

The United States is considering sending a special envoy to Israel to investigate the situation in the occupied territories, Israeli radio reported Wednesday.

A US spokesman in Tel Aviv confirmed a State department official, Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost, planned to visit in about two weeks.

But embassy spokesman Don Coffman told the Associated Press Armacost was making a routine trip that was not linked to the last six weeks of violent anti-Israeli protests in which at least 36 Arabs have been killed by Israeli gunfire.

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Uprising: Causes and consequences

THE MASSIVE and widespread demonstrations, the "uprising" as Palestinians are calling it, that swept the occupied territories during the month of December will certainly leave its mark on the political map of the Middle East. The main question arising from the past month's events is: what caused the Palestinian population to rise up?

A number of reasons can be put forward. The continuing military occupation and the sense of there being no future would be the general answer. But a number of other factors played an important role in setting the stage for the demonstrations.

On the political level, the super-power summit in Washington either belittled the Arab-Israeli conflict or completely ignored it. The failure of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting to agree on an international conference was a clear sin to Palestinians that salvation from occupation will not come from outside.

In the occupied territories two important changes were taking place almost simultaneously. On the one hand the unity of the PLO factions at the Algiers PNC conference was being reflected on the ground. This unity was further strengthened when the most recent session of the Palestine Central Council appointed a committee for the occupied territories consisting of all the PLO factions (including the Palestinian Communist Party) and headed by Abu Jihad. The committee's first act was the boycott by Palestinian personalities of US Secretary of State George Shultz last November.

The second important development has been the change in the attitude of the Islamic fundamentalist movement towards nationalist Palestinians. This was brought about by the rise of Islamic Jihad in the Gaza Strip and by the softening of the position of the Muslim Brotherhood towards nationalist elements. The Brotherhood was influenced by the loss of support to the Jihad movement.

These changes meant that for the first time in many years all the Palestinians in the occupied territories, and especially in Gaza, were united. This unity was expressed in slogans chanted at demonstrations, graffiti on walls and secret leaflets signed by the differing PLO factions and Islamic Jihad. For the first time the graffiti was signed by the PLO rather than by the individual factions. One slogan sums up the ties between the PLO and the Islamic movement, saying "he who throws a stone goes to heaven." And a leaflet by Islamic Jihad used a well-known Marxist slogan calling on "the workers of Palestine to unite."

While Israelis date the start of the demonstrations from the accident that killed four Gazan workers on 8 December, which Palestinians felt was deliberate, the demonstrations, in fact, began in Gaza in October after seven members of the Islamic Jihad were killed in two shoot-outs with the Israelis. Three of those killed had escaped from an Israeli jail. The fact that the escaped prisoners chose to stay and fight it out with the Israelis certainly helped to raise the emotional support that the fundamentalists were able to mobilize. Their courage, coupled with the political consciousness of the nationalists, resulted in the demonstrations of the last month.

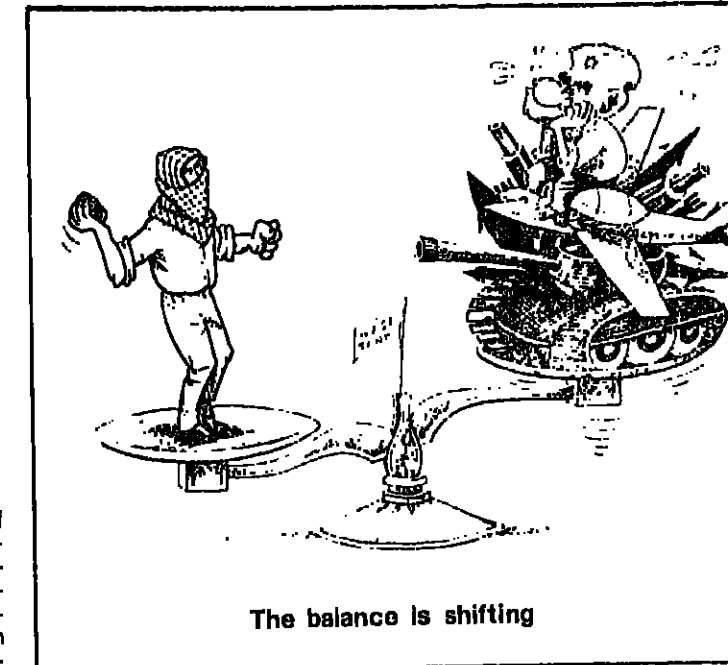
The traffic accident, involving an Israeli lorry driven by a settler which ran into a number of Gazan cars carrying workers returning from Israel, shocked the Strip. Rumours spread throughout Gaza that the driver of the Israeli lorry was the brother of a settler who was stabbed to death in the centre of Gaza the day before.

The crash was seen by Gazans as revenge, and the demonstrations began. As they continued and workers didn't go to Israel, it was apparent that the demonstrations were not confined to youths. The workers, many of whom are educated Palestinians who lost their jobs in the Gulf as a result of the drop in oil prices, had plenty to complain about. As the Israelis

brutally put down the demonstrations, causing deaths and injuries, the anger of Palestinians rose even higher.

In the West Bank the situation was quiet at first, except at the Balata refugee camp near Nablus. There the population decided to shun those known to collaborate with the Israelis. One man with whom the refugees would not speak later died from a heart attack. One unit of the Border Patrols decided to teach the Palestinians a lesson. For three days the Israeli army unit made life miserable for the refugees, breaking into homes at night, conducting searches at all hours, kicking down doors, breaking furniture, beating people indiscriminately. On the third day, a Friday, the population had enough. When the army started harassing the worshippers coming out of the noon prayers, the demonstrators started to throw stones at the army. In return the army opened fire killing an 11-year-old child, a 57-year-old woman and a 17-year-old girl.

When the killings continued in Gaza and Balata, the rest of the



occupied territories joined in. In Jerusalem, where the hero of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Ariel Sharon, was planning to move into an Arab neighbourhood in the old city, demonstrations erupted on 18 December in which three Israeli banks were destroyed and the main East Jerusalem business area, Salahuddin Street, was completely controlled by Palestinian youths for more than three hours.

The call for a general strike on 21 December by the Arabs in Israel was completely adhered to by West Bank and Gaza Palestinians in addition to Arabs in Israel, much to the Israelis' displeasure.

As Christmas approached and international criticism mounted, especially from the US and Egypt, the Israelis decided to stop the killings. Almost three weeks after the demonstrations began, they beated up considerably the army presence in the occupied territories, after delaying so long in order to be able to continue to claim that everything was well and that the problems were the acts of a few provocateurs. The increased military presence was coupled with

the decision on 3 January to deport the nine Palestinians and the killing on the same day of a 25-year-old woman from Al-Ram north of Jerusalem and on 5 January of a 25-year-old man in Khan Yunis, Gaza. (Palestinian sources say two men were killed and a third critically wounded) has once again raised tension. While most Palestinians feel that the major thrust of the latest protest wave has ended, the discussion has turned on the future. For the first time in 20 years Palestinians have started talking openly of mass civil disobedience. They say that the past wave of demonstrations is only a dress rehearsal of what will happen in the future.

Middle East International

Goulding blames Israel for its drastic measures

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies): UN Deputy Secretary-General Marrack Goulding wound up his fact-finding mission for the Security Council saying the unrest showed that 20 years of Israeli occupation had become intolerable and the Palestinians must do hate the occupation.

He accused Israel on Saturday of using "unduly harsh" methods to restore order in the riot-torn West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The UN Undersecretary-General also blamed the Israeli government for pursuing policies which had created "despair" and "hopelessness" among Palestinian refugees and led to violence. Goulding made the remarks in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.'s world service radio network in the Israeli-occupied territories, where he is investigating living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps.

The interview was taped hours before the envoy nar-

rowly missed being caught up in rioting in a West Bank refugee camp. UN officials said rubber bullets landed near Goulding and his aides "smelled a whiff or tear gas," although no one was injured.

Goulding acknowledged Israel's right to maintain order in the occupied territories, but accused the security forces of over-reacting in quelling Palestinian demonstrations.

"What we are complaining about is first of all the methods that are being used to maintain law and order, which I think in the judgement of the whole of the international community has been unduly harsh and has been disproportionate to the threat posed by the demonstrators," he said.

"Secondly, and on a rather wider basis, we are very concerned about the despair that exists amongst the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, the feeling they have that there is no



The impossible task

peace process under way, that their land is being gradually taken away through the Israeli settlement and other policies of the Israeli government, that there is economic discrimination against them."

"I don't think that anybody who visits the occupied territories, and especially the refugee camps in Gaza, can fail to be very troubled by what he or she sees," Goulding said.

"It's not just the physical squalor of the camps. It's also the despair, the total lack of hope..." In meetings with Israeli foreign minister Shimon Peres and other government officials, Goulding has protested over the deportation of four Palestinian refugees and the planned deportation of five others.

Deportations, whether individual or mass, from occupied

lands where "explicitly forbidden," by the Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory, Goulding said.

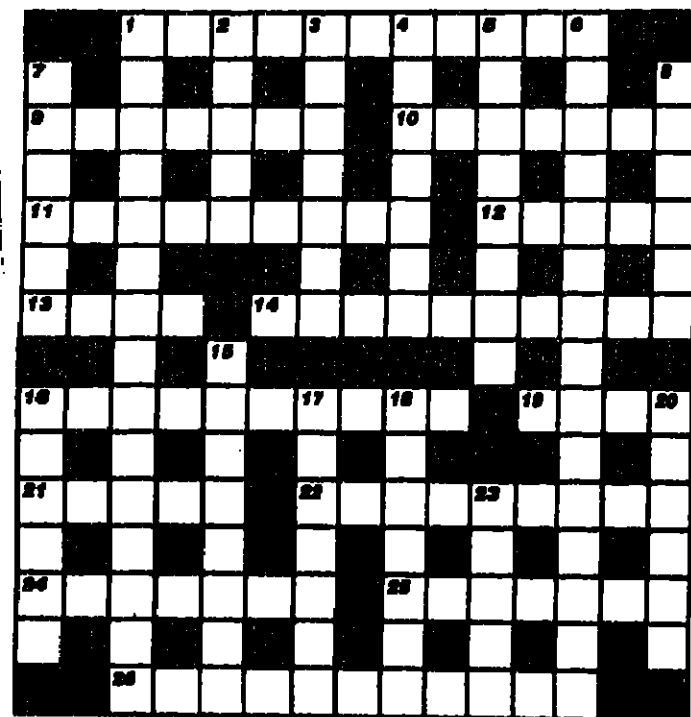
In addition, he said, "The deportations of these people increases tensions and makes it even more difficult to make progress towards a negotiated settlement, which is the only long-term answer to these problems."



Massacre in Al-Aqsa Mosque

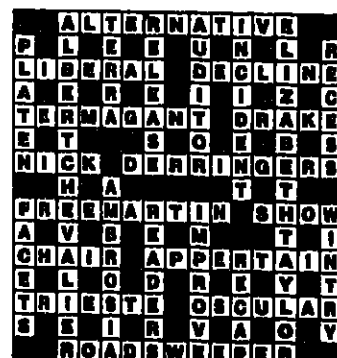
Cross words

- ACROSS**
- 1 Change original inhabitant's choice (11)
 - 9 Written accusation about artist being broad-minded (7)
 - 10 Refuse to perform grammatical exercise (7)
 - 11 Bawling woman in the end bringing Turkish officer to book (9)
 - 12 Bird bringing ruse to sad end (5)
 - 13 The devil at a critical point in time (4)
 - 14 Weapons of the German camponologists (10)
 - 15 Hermaphrodite animal set at liberty by boy (10)
 - 16 Appear at exhibition (4)
 - 21 About to show support for rail (5)
 - 22 Belong by right in parapet? (8)
 - 24 Attempts by Lawrence to see Italian city (7)
 - 25 Turn by novice wins overall acting award pertaining to kissing (7)
 - 26 Ways to put veil on highwayman? (4-7)

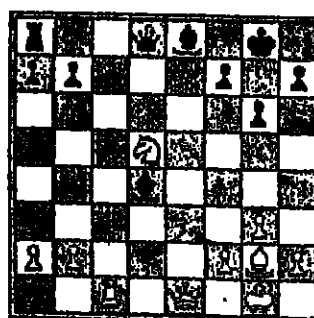


- DOWN**
- 1 Watch-chain knight gave music-hall artist (6,9)
 - 2 Part of water-rate in foreign land (5)
 - 3 Liberation in relative comfort (7)
 - 4 He carefully checks car on hill (7)
 - 5 An event liable to occur (8)
 - 6 Queen taking first royal swipe at actress (9,10)
 - 7 Part of printing-press done in silver-point? (5)
 - 8 Going back to take a letter (8)
 - 15 Doctor getting right round continent without high-class food (6)
 - 16 Views dial outside model (8)

Solution



CHESS



Baron v. Orlan, Yugoslavia 1984. Material is level, the position looks quite unbalanced. But White (to play) made just one move and Black could find nothing better than to resign. What was the coup which forced immediate surrender?

Chess solution

White: 1. BxN. Black: 1... BxN. White: 2. BxR. Black: 2... BxR. White: 3. BxQ. Black: 3... BxQ. White: 4. BxK. Black: 4... BxK. White: 5. BxR. Black: 5... BxR. White: 6. BxQ. Black: 6... BxQ. White: 7. BxK. Black: 7... BxK. White: 8. BxR. Black: 8... BxR. White: 9. BxQ. Black: 9... BxQ. White: 10. BxK. Black: 10... BxK. White: 11. BxR. Black: 11... BxR. White: 12. BxQ. Black: 12... BxQ. White: 13. BxK. Black: 13... BxK. White: 14. BxR. Black: 14... BxR. White: 15. BxQ. Black: 15... BxQ. White: 16. BxK. Black: 16... BxK. White: 17. BxR. Black: 17... BxR. White: 18. BxQ. Black: 18... BxQ. White: 19. BxK. Black: 19... BxK. White: 20. BxR. Black: 20... BxR. White: 21. BxQ. Black: 21... BxQ. White: 22. BxK. Black: 22... BxK. White: 23. BxR. Black: 23... BxR. White: 24. BxQ. Black: 24... BxQ. White: 25. BxK. Black: 25... BxK. White: 26. BxR. Black: 26... BxR. White: 27. BxQ. Black: 27... BxQ. White: 28. BxK. Black: 28... BxK. White: 29. BxR. Black: 29... BxR. White: 30. BxQ. Black: 30... BxQ. White: 31. BxK. Black: 31... BxK. White: 32. BxR. Black: 32... BxR. White: 33. BxQ. Black: 33... BxQ. White: 34. BxK. Black: 34... BxK. White: 35. BxR. Black: 35... BxR. White: 36. BxQ. Black: 36... BxQ. White: 37. BxK. Black: 37... BxK. White: 38. BxR. Black: 38... BxR. White: 39. BxQ. Black: 39... BxQ. White: 40. BxK. Black: 40... BxK. White: 41. BxR. Black: 41... BxR. White: 42. BxQ. Black: 42... BxQ. White: 43. BxK. Black: 43... BxK. White: 44. BxR. Black: 44... BxR. White: 45. BxQ. Black: 45... BxQ. White: 46. BxK. Black: 46... BxK. White: 47. BxR. Black: 47... BxR. White: 48. BxQ. Black: 48... BxQ. White: 49. BxK. Black: 49... BxK. White: 50. BxR. Black: 50... BxR. White: 51. BxQ. Black: 51... BxQ. White: 52. BxK. Black: 52... BxK. White: 53. BxR. Black: 53... BxR. White: 54. BxQ. Black: 54... BxQ. White: 55. BxK. Black: 55... BxK. White: 56. BxR. Black: 56... BxR. White: 57. BxQ. Black: 57... BxQ. White: 58. BxK. Black: 58... BxK. White: 59. BxR. Black: 59... BxR. 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French Programmes Saturday

* 5:45 - Le Gerfaut, eps. 4: King Louis XVI asks Gilles to spy on Queen Marie Antoinette. At a party Gilles is badly injured after an attempt on his life.

* 7:00 - News in French.
* 7:15 - Un Deux De Plus: More French music and songs and this week's guest Gilbert Becant.

Sunday

* 8:00 - Rue Carnot, eps. 58: Mr. Caso tries with the help of Armelle to find his ex-wife.

* 8:30 - L'Ecole Des Fans: Jacques Martin hosts Francine Valery.

* 7:00 - News in French.

* 7:15 - Le 10eme Festival Mondiale Du Cirque De Paris. This week is general introduction and China.

Monday

* 8:00 - Notes Non — articles sur la musique d'Algerie. A new documentary about music and traditional folklore, written by the famous Algerian writer Kateb Yassine.

* 7:00 - News In French.
* 7:15 - The weekly sport magazine.

Tuesday

* 8:00 - Deux De Conduite, eps. 4: This week Bruno and Alber accomodate a homeless family.

* 7:00 - News in French.
* 7:15 - Un Deux De Plus and Sacha Distel.

Wednesday

* 7:15 - Aujourd'hui En Jordanie: A local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madi.

* 8:00 - Sardou Fait La Une, part 1: The French singer Michel Sardou presents a special programme of new songs and sketches.

* 7:00 - News in French.

Thursday

* 8:00 - Rue Carnot, eps. 59: Sylvie returns to live in Rue Carnot.

* 8:30 - Terre Des Betes. This week about the animals of

waves



Your TV guide

The Jerusalem Star

Channel 2

Corsica In France.

* 7:00 - News in French.
* 7:15 - French Varieties.

Friday

* 5:25 - Feature Film: Un Papillon sur L'Epaule. Roland Ferland sees a murder but someone hits him on the head. When he awakes in hospital, the doctor tries to convince him that he did not see anything. A patient next to him is also mysterious; he talks to an imaginary butterfly.

English Programmes Saturday

* 8:30 Married With Children: A new comedy series: Peg and Al Bundy have loved

each other in the worst way for years. This candid look at marriage, child rearing, the neighbours and Al's career in shoe selling has audiences roaring.

* 9:00 Saturday Variety Show.

* 10:20 Feature film. "Blues Brothers": The story of two graduates of Chicago chased by the police everywhere. Helicopters, armed forces and tanks take part in the chase. Finally, they are returned to jail. Starring Tuesday Weld, Robert Hooks and Jeremy Brett.

Sunday

* 8:30 Farrington Of The F.O. "That Old Black Magic": Harriet's surprise visitor from London causes the Major to dabble in some dubious love potions supplied by Sanchez.

* 9:30 Doc. II Omnibus Hemingway, last part: "The Last Round": After publishing the novella "The Old Man And The Sea", he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. But Hemingway's writing declined in his later years. His love-life was as turbulent and episodic as his sporting enthusiasms; he married four times.

* 10:20 Secret Army.

Monday

* 8:30 Are You Being Served?

* 9:10 Moonlighting.

* 10:20 Feature Film. "I Want To Go Home": Thomas and his wife are separated. He is the guardian of his children Tony and Mary. Their mother persuades them to secretly go away with her.

Tuesday

* 8:30 Mini-Series "King Martin 1": To many people, Martin Luther King was a Mesiah, but to the majority of white Americans, he was the most dangerous man in the US.

* 9:30 "Executive Stress": Edgar has to fly to New York for the imminent announcement that he will be taking over the entire Frankland Corporation from his tyrannical father and that Donald Fairchild will replace him in the UK. At

least that was the plan until Edgar finds out that Constance and Donald are married. Not only are the Fairchild's jobs at stake — so is Edgar's.

* 10:20 The Equalizer.
* 11:10 Three's Company.

Wednesday

* 8:30 Charles In Charge.
* 9:00 Well Being. "Teasing Off The Labels": Nobody has an easy adolescence but most of us get through it unscathed. Now an increasing number of young people reach adulthood with some sort of label — disturbed, deviant or delinquent. WELL BEING looks behind those labels — are they really disturbed or reacting quite sanely to a disturbed environment? And how do labels affect them?

* 9:35 Alfred Hitchcock Presents...

* 10:20 Roses Are For The Rich. A new four-hour miniseries, "Roses Are For The Rich" is a story of the revenge and hate of one woman who feigns love in order to destroy a powerful mining baron.

Thursday

* 8:30 Martin Luther King part 2

* 9:10 Rage To Riches.

* 10:20 Feature Film. "Dreams Lost, Dreams Found".

Friday

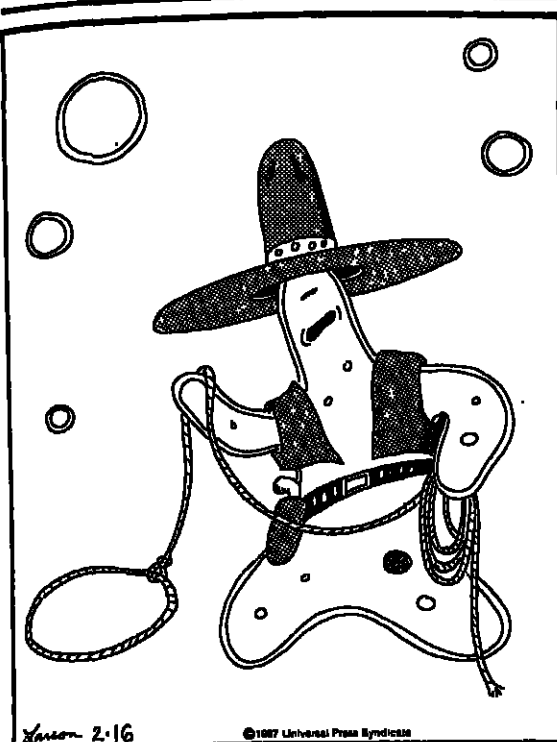
* 8:30 Growing Pains: The younger brother on the advice of his older brother, behaves a way to please his parents. He buys a new bike. His sister suggests he make a lottery for his old bike to help in buying the new one, but his father disagrees.

* 9:10 Magnum.
* 10:20 Falcon Crest.

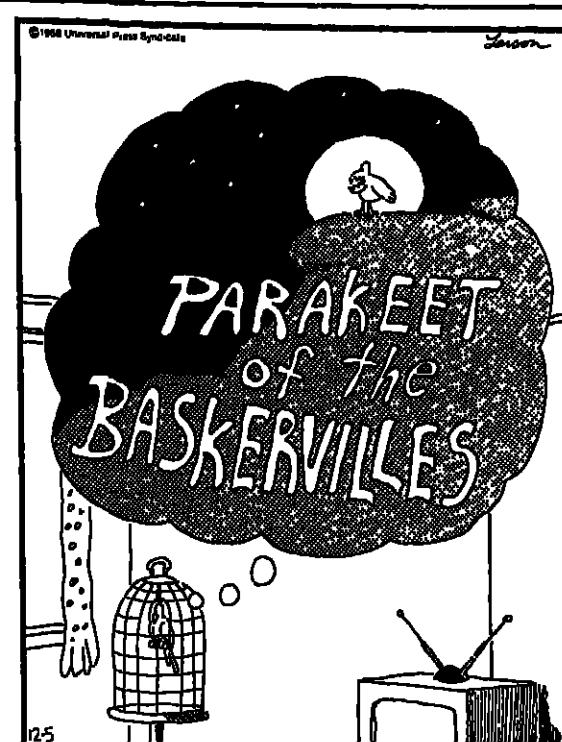
Be smart!

Advertise in

The Jerusalem Star



"So, until next week — Adios, ameebas."



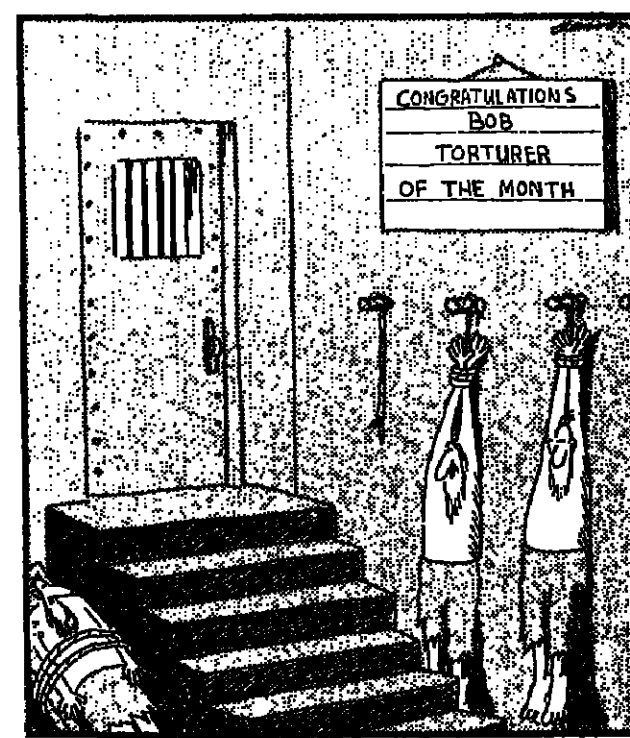
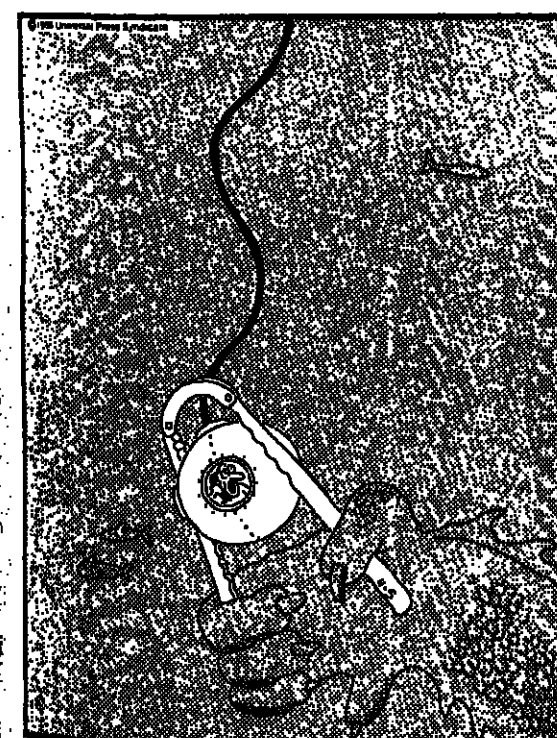
Buddy's dreams



"Well, I'm not sure. ... I guess it's been washed."

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"OK, you've passed the fire test, the riding test, and the combat test... but now, paleface, now you must say 'toy boat' three times real fast!"



"Thanks for coming. Something's wrong — everything just seems a little too quiet and normal today."



"See Dick run. See Jane run. Run run run. See the wolves chase Dick and Jane. Chase chase chase..."

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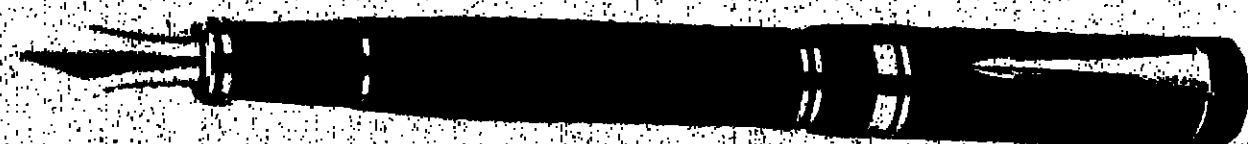
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